"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; continued warm; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,052. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ASK $1,000,000,000 CREDIT FOR ALLIES

Anglo-French Commissioners Offer Notes Guaranteed by England and France.

TO GO TO AMERICAN BANKERS

Latter to Issue Their Own Paper to Investors, Holding Foreign Pledges as Security.

GERMANS THREATEN BANKS

Teutonic Depositors in the West Declare They Will Start Runs if a "War Loan" Is Made.

The problem of righting the foreign exchange market, now so far out of line as to threaten the continuance of the export trade of the United States, was undertaken in earnest yesterday, when the members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission began a series of conferences with leading banking and business interests of this country. Yesterday's meetings were informal in nature and were designed to be informative on both sides. The visiting delegates received their callers in a parlor in their suite on the eighteenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore, and it was not until the dinner hour that four of the six Commissioners found time to leave their rooms.

While yesterday's meetings were said only to have cleared away some of the preliminary work, it was learned in the financial district that the Commissioners had come here with a clean-cut program for settling the various points at issue.

This program calls for a straight $1,000,000,000 loan. It is proposed to float it by means of British and French notes, unsecured by any collateral. Bankers who suggested collateral in the form of American bonds were told that a loan issued direct by the two Governments of France and Great Britain needed no other security.

What form the notes should take, their maturity, and the rate of interest were not dwelt upon, the discussions turning on the ability of this country to absorb such a huge issue. One proposition calls for the funding of these notes by the most powerful syndicate of American banks and institutions ever gotten together, and the issuance of domestic notes by the syndicate with the foreign Government notes as a basis.

Neutrality Line Drawn.

It was learned further that the question of a loan of this nature had already been broached to the Governmental authorities at Washington, and that assurances had been received that if it were arranged as a straight credit negotiation, no opposition would be offered by the State Department on the score of a possible violation of neutrality.

It is understood that efforts will be made, if this plan is decided upon, to make the syndicate notes available for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks. The amount of money involved is so great that the success of the loan, in the opinion of bankers to whom the plan was disclosed, will depend on the enlistment of the entire financial resources of the country back of it.

What the attitude of the leading financiers in the United States toward this proposal will be was not clearly indicated at yesterday's meetings. The head of one of the country's largest banking institutions, who was not among the visitors seen yesterday, had this to say about it:

"I have favored from the first the suggestion that the whole problem be settled decisively through one transaction, and that a loan of about $1,000,000,000 be arranged. I think that the United States can handle that amount. Furthermore, I think that it should handle it, even though we might prefer an easier way out. My personal conviction is that the Allies are in no small measure fighting our fight. If we do not co-operate with them our commercial relations with Europe at the close of the struggle are not going to be of the pleasantest."

German Depositors an Obstacle.

The other side of the question was presented in a no less forceful way, however, by some of the out-of-town financiers. It was learned that unless the loan could be made an out-and-out commercial transaction the big institutions in Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other large centres having a considerable German population would not touch a dollar of it.

The situation is peculiarly delicate in Chicago, for there many of the big banks have savings departments or are closely allied with savings institutions. These banks have been in receipt of letters from depositors threatening that if they put a dollar of their deposits into anything approaching a war loan runs would be started on such banks. The prospect is so disquieting that Chicago bankers who have been in New York during the past three days are chary about even discussing a straight credit loan. They want a collateral credit, which they can support as a strictly commercial transaction.

It developed yesterday that the visiting Commissioners—four of them from London and two from Paris—represent and have full authority to act for Russia in any negotiations. They do not represent the Italian Government, whose financing problems probably will be handled later through Great Britain.

The Anglo-French Commission conveyed the impression yesterday that it would not waste time talking about a big credit to be secured by foreign-owned American bonds. Some of the local bankers went away convinced that the delegates were here to make an unequivocal proposition for the direct government loan. Failing in that, they are prepared to release $500,000,000 in gold to pay for the obligations incurred by the British Government in the conduct of war.

Must Protect Commerce.

That sum would take care of the purchases of munitions which the Allies must have from this country, but it

Continued on Page 3.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE?

Steamer Arriving in Holland Reports Witnessing Attack—Chairman Hoover Investigating.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Mulden, Holland, says:

"The steamer Pomona reports that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it witnessed the sinking of a British steamer which was flying the signals of the Belgian Relief Committee. Ten of the crew of the steamer were rescued by steam trawlers."

The staff of Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Belgian Relief Commission, is investigating the report, but has not been able as yet to confirm whether one of the commission's steamers has been sunk.

An attack with gunfire on a neutral ship by a German submarine is reported in a dispatch from Christiania to Reuter's Telegram Company. The submarine is said to have fired upon the Norwegian ship Presto, with a cargo of wood, last Friday. The crew was saved.

GERMANY OFFERS PAY FOR NORWEGIAN SHIP

But Denies Responsibility for the Sinking, As Steamer Had No Identification Marks.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The German Government has informed the Norwegian Government, according to a Christiania dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, that it could not recognize any responsibility for sinking the Norwegian steamer Svein Jarl on July 9, as the steamer was not provided with any sign showing that she was neutral.

However, twelve of the crew having perished, and in order to show its friendly disposition toward Norway, Germany agrees to make up for the damage done, and asks Norway to nominate an expert who, with a German expert, will fix the amount of damages.

CHRISTIANIA, Tuesday, Sept. 14, (via London.)—The Norwegian motor schooner Sien, with pit props for England, was torpedoed Sunday by a German submarine.

The crew was saved.

NAVY LOOKS UP MEN ON THE RETIRED LIST

Registers All Supernumerary Officers Available for Duty on Sea or Land.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—As a part of the program of preparedness for war, the Navy Department has instituted, through the Bureau of Navigation, an inquiry regarding the commissioned personnel on the naval retired list to ascertain how many retired officers would be available in time of need either to take duty on warships or in navy yards and stations. The inquiry includes the retired officers of the Marine Corps as well as of the navy.

Hereafter the Bureau of Navigation will keep two lists of officers available for duty in time of war. On one list will appear the names of those of the active list, and on the other the names of those who have been retired. It is understood that this classification does not apply to those officers who have been retired for age. The inquiry goes out to officers who have retired voluntarily, who have been "plucked," or who have been retired for some physical disability which might not stand in the way of performing some special line of duty required somewhere in the naval establishment in time of hostilities.

The inquiry has been in progress now for a month, and the results are regarded as very gratifying. They show that several hundred officers who have in their time enjoyed high standing professionally, and have good records, could be expected to return to the service if they were needed. The record of these available officers shows their rank, their special qualifications, their residence, and the nearest naval station or recruiting station to which, in case of hostilities, they would report for duty. There is also kept in this emergency register a record of the duty to which each officer would be assigned and whether he would be able to go to sea at once if he were needed for that duty.

Much of the work of classification is regarded as confidential, and no part of the register will be made public except the names of retired officers who are on the duty list.

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS EXPEL PRO-GERMANS

Co-Authors of the "War Book," Advocating Country's Entry Into the War Against the Allies.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13, (via London, Tuesday, Sept. 14.)—Professor Gustave Steffen, Oscar Jerte, and Engve Larsgen, three prominent members of the Socialist Party, were expelled today from the party by the unanimous vote of the Stockholm Socialist Commune, on the ground that they were co-authors of the so-called "War Book."

This "War Book," which was published two months ago, strongly advocated Sweden's participation in the war on the side of Germany, and has been the most widely discussed publication in Sweden since the beginning of the war. It presented an elaborate argument showing that, for historical reasons, it was Sweden's duty to fight against Russia.

Although it was known that the book was written by five men, the names were not given, and the anonymity caused endless speculation. The discovery that part of the text was the product of members of the Socialist Party, which favors the Entente powers, has caused a sensation.

It is expected that the resolution expelling the authors will be confirmed by the committee of the whole party at a meeting next week.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

PERSONALTY TAX ON $4,000,000,000

City Will Raise Valuations Twelvefold and Make Swearing Off Difficult.

MAYOR ORDERS INCREASE

Big Business Houses Which Own No Real Estate Aimed at in New Tax Roll.

ONLY LOW SALARIES CUT

Officials Suggest That Mayor and Others Submit to a 10 Per Cent. Reduction Also.

Mayor Mitchel's announcement that salaries of city employes for the coming year would have to be cut in order to keep down the 1916 budget stirred up opposition yesterday in many quarters. On top of this announcement the Mayor said yesterday that the personal tax valuations for next year may be increased to more than $4,000,000,000.

The present figure is $340,265,560. It is said that the tentative personal tax list now nearly finished will show an increase of about twelve times the present figure.

The reduction of city wages and the boost in the personal tax assessments, the Mayor holds, is necessary because of the enormous direct State tax and other necessary expenditures. The Mayor said he did not know just how much the personal tax valuations for 1916 are to be raised, but he admitted it would be a considerable amount.

"I know," said the Mayor, "that the Tax Department is setting about getting all the income it can in personal taxes, and intends to apply the law as it finds it."

Tax-Dodging Difficult.

The Mayor has taken the subject up with the Tax Commissioners, and he said that while there will be no reckless assessments of personal taxes, the Commissioners will assess far beyond what has been assessed before, and people who appear before them to swear off their personal taxes will be put through a searching examination, and will be required to furnish legal proof that the assessments are too high.

The Tax Commissioners have figured out that a greatly increased personal assessment is the only remedy, for although many large increases are to be made in real estate assessments in Brooklyn, these will be practically offset by decreases in Manhattan. If the plan is carried out the so-called tax dodgers who have sworn off their assessments in the past will have a hard time this coming year.

All single men owning $1,000 worth of property or more will be liable. Married men having less than $1,250 will be exempt, but all others will be taxed. Only personal property upon which a tax is paid elsewhere, or which can be shown to be exempt by specific law, will be overlooked by the assessors. The tax is to be aimed specifically at big business houses which have no real estate and which have previously been assessed very little.

Much criticism came as the result of the action of the Bureau of Standards, of which George Tirrell is director, in recommending a wholesale cut in the salaries of city employes. The sub-committee of the Board of Estimate continued yesterday its examination of the budget estimates for 1916, and it aroused the ire of County Clerk William F. Schneider when it proposed an additional cut of $14,280 in salaries, after the County Clerk had already made a drastic slash of $42,392.

"Cut Us All," Says Schneider.

"I am perfectly willing," said Mr. Schneider, "and so are all the men under me to turn back to the city during the coming year 10 per cent. of our salaries in order to make up the extraordinary additional tax levy of $13,000,000 direct State tax—provided, however, that every person receiving a salary from the city or county will do the same thing. It is estimated that the salary budget is in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, of which $65,000,000 is mandatory. It is a hardship that those receiving the remaining $35,000,000 whose salaries are not mandatory, should bear the entire burden of salary reduction."

Others made similar suggestions that if the salaries of city employes are to be cut the Mayor and other city officials should consent to have their own salaries reduced, and not let the burden fall entirely upon the low-paid employe. Acting as spokesman for thousands of city employes whose salaries are to be reduced under the present order, Antonio D'Alessandro, prominent in the Republican organization of the First Assembly District, and Chief Clerk of the Manhattan Board of Coroners, made the attack upon the Mayor.

"If Mayor Mitchel stands for the decreases in the salaries of old city employes he will break one of his most solemn campaign pledges. The argument of the Mayor that the $13,000,000 direct State tax will cause an increase in the city budget is all buncombe. That $13,000,000 furnished the Mayor with a good excuse for creating a lot of fat jobs for highbrow social uplifters, at the same time throwing hundreds of unfortunate men in the Dock Department out of employment. I refer to the low-waged men who lost their jobs a year ago for reasons of 'efficiency and economy.'

"Now, Mr. Mayor of New York, your payrolls are staggering under the burden of salaries paid this bunch of social uplifters, many of whom are still delirious from joy over the high compensation they receive. These gentlemen are altruistic—absolutely unselfish. That being the case, let them work for nothing, Mr. Mayor, you went to Plattsburg to show your patriotism. Instead of reducing salaries of the little fellows, begin with yourself—you get $15,000—and reduce all along the line until wages down to and through the $2,500 a year class have been decreased. That would be an act of patriotism worthy of any patriot.

Suggests Economy at Home.

"Mayor Mitchel's economies ought to begin at home. He seems to need twice as many secretaries as Mayor Gaynor,

Continued on Page 5.

Aeroplane Raid Injures Four in England, But Zeppelin Attack Sunday Was Harmless

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—An official statement issued by the Press Bureau last night says:

"A hostile aeroplane visited the Kentish coast this (Monday) afternoon and dropped some bombs, which resulted in a house being seriously damaged and four persons being injured. The aeroplane was chased off by two naval aeroplanes."

Another Zeppelin raid was made over the east coast on Sunday night. There were no casualties. The attack is described in the following official statement:

The east coast was again visited by hostile aircraft last night (the 12th-13th). Bombs were dropped, but there were no casualties, and the only damage reported is that some telegraph wires are down and some glass is broken.

The demand is made by The Globe for effective measures of reprisal for the Zeppelin raids.

"It is useless to disguise the fact that nothing big or strong will be done unless the Government is aroused to action by public opinion," The Globe says. It urges that a public meeting be held to force the Government's hand, and calls attention to the fact that property valued at millions of pounds, owned by Germans, is now in the hands of a public trustee.

"Let the Germans realize," The Globe continues, "that for every peaceful town in this country that is bombarded a dozen peaceful towns in Germany will be bombarded from the air. Let them also know that for every life lost or every humble dwelling destroyed we shall exact a liberal toll from the moneys of wealthy Germans who fattened on our commerce and who draw their dividends from our people. The effect would be magical."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—The Daily News says that the commander of the German dirigible which visited the outlying districts of London last week left as a memento of his visit a large bone, apparently the blade bone of an ox or horse, on which are several sketches and diagrams.

On the flat wide end is a sketch of a man intended to represent Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and above is a design of a Zeppelin with a bomb dropping from it on to Sir Edward's head.

At the narrow end of the bone is a representation of a German flag, with streamers flowing from it, bearing the words, "A present to Sir Edward Grey, with the compliments of the commander and officers."

The bone, which was attached to a parachute, came safely to earth in a large, open space, and was ultimately taken possession of by the authorities.

SANT' ANNA PUTS OUT FIRE ABOARD SHIP

In Laconic Message Captain Tells of the Peril Conquered at Sea.

SUSPECT BOMB IN CARGO

Agent Here Tells of German Efforts to Cripple Trade—Asks Captain for Details.

News that the Fabre Line steamship Sant' Anna, bound from New York to Marseilles with 1,764 passengers, which was reported on fire on Sunday night 1,100 miles east of Halifax, was safe reached New York at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a wireless message from Captain Pavy, the commander. The message was addressed to James Elwell & Co., the agents of the Fabre Line at 17 State Street, and was as follows:

"Fire in hold No. 2. Fire is out. Proceeding to Azores, escorted by Ancona.

"PAVY."

The message reached land at Cape Race, and was relayed from there.

D. E. H. Jones, senior partner of the firm of Elwell & Co., said that the Captain's message was very laconic, but he assumed that the danger to the ship was past and all was well on board. He had cabled to the Azores requesting Captain Pavy to send fuller details of the fire and what damage had been done to the cargo.

With regard to its origin, Mr. Jones said that it was possible that it had been started by a bomb placed in the cargo when the ship was loading at her pier, foot of Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn.

"There are no war munitions in her cargo," Mr. Jones said, "and if the fire on the Sant' Anna was incendiary the agents of the German Government may be blamed, as they have tried in every way possible to cripple our trade.

Cargoes Closely Watched.

"We have done everything possible to prevent tampering with cargoes on the pier or in the hold, and a strict watch has been kept on bargemen since the six bombs were found in sugar bags on board the British frighter Kirkeswald when she arrived at Marseilles last June. Similar bombs were discovered on ten or twelve other freighters, I believe, which were under charter to the French Line.

"In addition to the private detectives employed by us the Federal Government and the city have sent Inspectors to the pier in South Brooklyn to investigate the conditions there, because the steamships chartered by the French Line all loaded there. There are no Germans employed on the Fabre Line pier, and the crews of the Hamburg-American steamers lying up at the next pier, foot of Thirty-second Street, could not get access to the cargo."

The fire in the hold of the Sant' Anna Sept. 21, 1914, which caused the destruction of cargo valued at $100,000, Mr. Jones said was caused by spontaneous combustion.

The Italian liner Ancona, which is now escorting the Sant' Anna to the Azores, sailed from New York on Sept. 8, a few hours later than the Sant' Anna, and is bound over the same course to Mediterranean ports with about 1,100 passengers, mostly Italian reservists. The Sant' Anna and the Ancona should reach the Azores on Thursday or Friday morning.

Relatives of the passengers besieged the office of the steamship's agents with inquiries yesterday. There was great relief when Captain Pavy's message was received. The Sant' Anna has seventeen saloon passengers, forty-four passengers in the second cabin, including fourteen nuns, and 1,703 in the steerage. The latter are nearly all Italian reservists, bound for Naples. There are besides a few women and children returning to Italy to spend the Winter with their relatives.

The Sant' Anna carried about 3,000 tons of cargo, including 3,000 barrels of cotton-seed oil, tobacco, eighty-eight freight cars in sections, ten cases of cyanide of potassium, 1,000 cases of paraffin, quantities of sugar, and other goods.

Passengers on Sant' Anna.

The passengers in the first cabin of the Sant' Anna are:

BARINCO, Miss M., 676 Riverside Drive, New York.
BEALL, Mr. and Mrs. H. G., New York.
CROCKER, Miss BERTHA, Lake Placid, N. Y.
DE MELI, H. G., 22 Exchange Place, New York.
DE MELI, Mrs., (mother,) same address.
FELLER, Miss F., Philadelphia.
FERRERO, BENAMINA, New Haven, Conn.
GAMBINOSSI, Mrs. A. LELAND, San Francisco.
GAMBINOSSI, Miss G., San Francisco.
LANDRY, Miss MARTHA, 5 East Fifty-third Street, New York.
LAUGHTON, Mrs. E., Lake Placid, N. Y.
McGRATH, the Rev. EDWARD, Providence, R. I.
PUTNAM, Mrs. J. R., New York.
PUTNAM, Miss DOANDO, New York.
STEWART, C. A., Philadelphia.
SMITH, Mrs. E. D., New York.

TURKISH PROSPECTS REPORTED BLACK

Athens Hears That Ottoman Army Can Hold Out Only a Fortnight.

HOPE OF AID IS REMOTE

Austro-German Forces on the Serbian Frontier Said to Number Only 30,000

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn from a quite reliable Turkish source that the German Staff in Constantinople have informed the Imperial military authorities in Berlin that it will be impossible for the Turkish Army, unless it receives effective help, to hold out longer than the 25th of this month.

In reference to statements regarding the reported Austro-German plan to attack Serbia, I am able to say that up to three days ago the Serbian airmen's reconnoissances only led to the discovery of a force of 30,000 men; for the frontier airmen penetrated a considerable distance into the enemy's country and did not see any additional troops or any signs of concentration of hostile forces.

Mayor of Constantinople Resigns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MYTILENE, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Signs of internal discord in Constantinople are multiplying. The resignation of the Sheikh ul Islam is now known to have been due to his disapproval of the continuance of the war, and this feeling is stated to be shared by most of the Mussulman clergy in Turkey, who have always viewed with misgiving the irreligious tendencies of the Young Turks, auguring no good for the cause of Islam.

It has been followed by the resignation of the Governor and Mayor of Constantinople, both of whom are alarmed by the sufferings of the population.

ATHENS, Sept. 12. (via Paris, Sept. 13.)—An American citizen of standing in Athens has received advices from Constantinople, which he says are trustworthy, to the effect that the situation of the Turkish Army and Government is unfavorable. According to this information, the position of the Turkish forces defending the Dardanelles is precarious. It is said the Turkish front, thinned by the heavy losses which the fighting has entailed on both sides, is finding it increasingly difficult to hold the lines against the French and British.

Turkey's position at sea is described as disadvantageous. The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, renamed the Sultan Selim and Mudullu, are said to have been incapacitated, while the Russian fleet preys upon Turkish shipping.

An Autocratic Triumvirate.

According to this information, Turkish affairs are under the control of a triumvirate with autocratic powers, consisting of Enver Pasha, Minister of War; Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, and Bedri Bey, Chief of Police of Constantinople. Dissatisfaction among the Moslems is reported, and it is said that the Sheik ul Islam was dismissed because he did not approve of measures taken against the Armenians. The Committee of Union and Progress is reported to have been virtually superseded by a secret committee which is responsive to the wishes of the triumvirate.

The American's informant asserts that Armenians are being shipped to concentration camps at various points, being driven afoot or forwarded in box cars. He adds that the earlier massacres of Christians in Asia Minor are being duplicated in the present instance, and that in some cases only a comparatively small part of the expelled Armenians reach the concentration camps alive. Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, has exerted every effort to protect the Armenians, but apparently his endeavors have been unavailing. It is stated that American women who attempted to go with the refugees to look out for Armenian children were turned back, and that a number of young Armenian girls who were students at the American college at Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks.

Owing to the interruption of sea transportation, it is almost impossible to purchase coal in Constantinople, and wood is being used for locomotives. The crops were good, but it has been almost impossible to harvest them. Petroleum costs $1 a gallon, and the price of sugar has increased sevenfold.

The American's informant says that the agreement said to have been reached between Turkey and Bulgaria has not effected a definite settlement of relations, but that, on the contrary, the Turks are hastily erecting defenses against the Bulgarians.

Turks Bombard Allied Trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12, (via Amsterdam and London, Sept. 13.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

In the Anafarta section our artillery on the right wing destroyed some

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

ARABIC DISAVOWAL IS EXPECTED; BERNSTORFF CONFERS WITH LANSING AND GETS ALL EVIDENCE FOR BERLIN

Gerard and Jagow Confer on American Crisis; Conservatives Strive to Curb Navy Officers

BERLIN, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, had a long conversation last evening with Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. The discussion did not specifically concern the submarine question, nor was it evoked by any new developments in connection with that subject, but it was indicated after the conference that both the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Minister were endeavoring to improve German-American relations.

Prominent and well-informed persons in Berlin express the belief that the diplomatic and military leaders in Germany are doing their utmost to prevent a recurrence of misunderstanding and incidents in the submarine campaign which have heretofore clouded those relations, and to eliminate as far as possible the chances of torpedoing ships under conditions to which the United States objects. It is pointed out, however, that they are working under difficulties, particularly in view of the keenness and ambition of the naval officers and the opinion of the public, which is proud of the submarine achievements and is quick to protest against any open indication of a backdown.

The reflex of this attitude can be seen in the press, from which an acrimonious and abusive tone toward America has been conspicuously absent of late. This is shown particularly in the comment on the Dumba incident, almost all the papers which comment admitting frankly and without bitterness that the United States is justified in the action it has taken, and pointing out that it need not affect Austro-American relations, although, at the same time, attempting to excuse Dr. Dumba through his patriotic interest in the Austro-Hungarian workers. Furthermore, little is heard upon the munitions question, and some of the comment is in friendly tone.

HINDENBURG CUTS PETROGRAD LINE

Smashes Way to Great Trunk Railroad After Days of Fierce Fighting.

MAY DECIDE FATE OF RIGA

Mackensen's Army Driving at Pinsk Breaking Down Defenders' Resistance.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—By one of those battering offensives which, although costly in men and munitions, have invariably been successful, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rovno-Petrograd Railway, between Vilna and Dvinsk. The whole Austro-German forces have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortresses.

The offensive, which began toward the end of last week, was carried on from three directions upon Dvinsk and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced toward Vilna. The Russians, before superior forces supplied with the usual mass of artillery, were yesterday forced back to the lake district which the railway penetrates and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously the Germans pushed their way eastward toward Slonim and Pinsk, both of which are on roads which join the main railway line, while the Austrians, with whom there are many German units, are fighting hard to reach Rovno, the southern terminus of the line.

With this railway partly in the hands of the Germans it is probable that the Russians will be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia, which continues, might save them by compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to this region.

There is now no doubt of Russian successes in this district, as, following the Austrian admission of their retirement, the Germans tonight announce that after repulsing Russian attacks they occupied "a favorable position situated some kilometers west of our former position."

The conditions under which the troops are fighting in the marshy country in the centre and on the southern end of the line are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The country is practically all under water, through which the Austro-Germans have to advance against well-prepared Russian positions. The eastern bank of the Sereth, from which the Russians are delivering their counterattacks, is a veritable fortress, from which the Russians emerge every time their opponents approach, taking heavy toll of them in killed, wounded, and prisoners. According to the Russian accounts, nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting along this river.

Calls Russian Offensive Serious.

BERLIN, Sept. 12, (via London.)—Leonhard Adelt, the war correspondent of the Tageblatt with the Austrian headquarters, in a dispatch reports that the Russian resistance on the Sereth River has assumed a most serious aspect and indicates that the new commander has been ordered to hold the remaining Russian positions in Galicia.

The Russians, the correspondent says, are resorting to counterattacks when are giving General Count von Bothmer's army much hard work on both flanks on the upper and lower waters of the Sereth River. Yet these flanks, he says, lie in the broken semi-mountainous country where defense from further attempts to endanger the rear of the army is relatively easy.

"Moreover," the correspondent adds, "the Russians have been able to give particularly energetic push to the operations between Tarnopol and Czoptow by the arrival of steady streams of reinforcements for some days. The Germans who had reached the village of Ostrow, on the Sereth, south of Tarnopol, were attacked on three successive days by the steadily increasing Russian reinforcements. On the 9th they drove the Russians back across the Sereth at Ostrow, while the Germans and Austrians before Tarnopol had to resist violent attacks.

"The Russians renewed their attack on the 10th. They reached the German positions, where their attack broke down, the Russians losing many hundreds in killed. Nevertheless, the Russians resumed their attack on the 11th and reached the German entanglements, which they cut with spades and shears, and leaped into the trenches, where a hand-to-hand fight ensued. At

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HUNGARIAN PRESS UPHOLDS DUMBA

Vienna Papers Divided, Burian Faction Contending Bernstorff Swayed Colleague.

TART MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Between Vienna and Berlin—Francis Joseph Displeased at Action of United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The latest Hungarian papers received here give great prominence to the Dumba affair. The discovery of the Dumba letter in the possession of Arehibald and the consequent exposure of the Ambassador's activities apparently have been received with astonishment. The newspaper Magyar Orszag comments on Dr. Dumba's attitude in terms which show that serious trouble is anticipated.

"As the official representative of the Austro-Hungarian Government," says that journal, "is appears that it was his bounden duty from every point of view to prevent all Austro-Hungarian subjects from assisting in the illegal action by which the United States is aiding the enemies of the central empires. It is intolerable to behold these men helping in the forging of the sword which shall strike down their brothers in the field. Austro-Hungarians who by force of circumstances are excluded from serving their Fatherland in a military capacity must not by economical pressure be compelled to work for the enemy. The international convention which forbids the employment of prisoners of war on military work fully applies to these men also, who by foul means of all sorts have been driven by money-grabbing concerns in America to commit acts which are not only despicable from a moral point of view, but also are severely punishable under the criminal code of Austro-Hungary. Ambassador Dumba did his duty by warning these men, and he is doing nothing but his duty if he tries to find ways and means to keep subjects of the country represented by him in the United States from helping in the manufacture of ammunition for England, France, and Russia."

The A Nap says: "The attitude of Ambassador Dumba is the more justifiable, as on this special question he has not had to deal with the Government of the United States but with private concerns working for profit and nothing but profit. The hope is not unjustified that the Government at Washington will appreciate the delicate task which is forced on Dr. Dumba, who in the end cannot be anything else than representative of his countries and their loyal subjects. How it came about that an Ambassador of his Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary, could not find other and safer and perhaps more dignified means of communication with his Government than by means of a letter intrusted to an alien journalist cannot at present be explained, and only Dr. Dumba's own declaration will suffice to enlighten his fellow-countrymen."

An evening paper which comments similarly suggests that Archibald might have imposed on Dumba and then betrayed him to the enemy.

A Division of Opinion.

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—The Vienna morning newspapers are replete with leading articles on the American request for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, the newspapers considering the affair one of vital interest.

From these articles it would appear that the request for his recall has divided Austro-Hungarian statesmen into two camps. Those of the party of Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, apparently are persuaded that Ambassador Dumba acted under the influence of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States and without orders from the home Government. The Hungarian party, on the contrary, believes that Dr. Dumba did his duty in order to prevent arms and ammunition from reaching the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

It is gleaned from the newspaper articles that Emperor Francis Joseph was displeased by the action of the United States and that, in substance, he expressed the view that the personality of the Ambassador was a sufficient guarantee against statements attributed to him by the United States, which were without a solid basis in fact.

It is declared likewise that telegrams of somewhat bitter tone were exchanged on the subject between Foreign Minister Burian and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor. The German Emperor is declared to have been greatly interested in the development and to have recalled Foreign Min-

Continued on Page 3.

AFFIDAVITS GIVEN TO ENVOY

Germany May Change Front When the Facts Are Known.

WILSON'S COURSE DECIDED

But He Will Give Ambassador Reasonable Time to Report to His Government.

SENDS ORDUNA EXPLANATION

Commander Violated Instructions, but Weather Was to Blame, Says Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—There is a possibility that the German Government may furnish a disavowal of some sort in connection with the sinking of the Arabic, and therein lies, in part, the basis for hope in Washington today that the serious issue may be adjusted in an amicable manner.

The United States Government holds that its evidence of the circumstances attending the sinking of the White Star liner furnishes convincing proof that the vessel was making no attempt to ram, and did not even see the German submarine which sank her. Today's developments took the turn of placing before the German Government the evidence collected by the United States with a view to giving Germany the opportunity of revising her declaration that she was "unable to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander (of the submarine) should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

As a result of a conference today between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, there is a prospect that the two Governments will endeavor to arrange a satisfactory adjustment of the Arabic case through informal conversations, thus eliminating correspondence by notes, which, in some instances, have resulted in misunderstanding. Count von Bernstorff will advise with his Government and will then discuss the points at issue with Secretary Lansing. There may be several communications between the Ambassador and the Foreign Office in Berlin before the Ambassador and the Secretary of State agree, or disagree finally, and it is expected that the informal exchanges will occupy a week or ten days, during which the greatest secrecy will be observed. It was determined today among those concerned in the adjustment of the delicate situation that secrecy was necessary to the success of the negotiations.

Some Optimism at Capital.

While there is no attempt to conceal the fact that the situation may develop into greater friction, with the possibility of a severance of diplomatic relations, the tendency tonight is toward an optimistic view. Since the conference today between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing opinion has been growing that these two trained diplomats may be able to reach a satisfactory basis for preserving friendly intercourse through frank and informal conversations. Shoul they disagree on any point they will not be confronted by the embarrassment that their views have been embodied in formal notes. Once a Government, or its representative, has expressed a conviction on an important matter in a formal diplomatic communication it is difficult to persuade that Government to revise its position. Under the mode of procedure agreed upon today, however, Mr. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff will be able to proceed under the assurance that whatever they say to each other, even if some of the communications are written, will not be part of an official record that could be cited in the future to show that one or the other Government concerned had gained a victory or been inconsistent, or had placed itself in a position in which Governments do not care to be placed.

There is still confusion as to exactly what Germany, in its Arabic note, proposed to submit to arbitration, but it may be said that the State Department view is that Germany after denying that liability for a mistake on the part of the submarine commander, was willing to arbitrate the point as to whether the commander was justified in making the attack. Even the State Department interpretation does not make entirely clear what is proposed by Germany, but the question is minimized by the understanding that the Administration is not disposed to submit to an arbitral tribunal any matter involving the loss of American lives. The efforts of this Government, in the informal exchanges will be directed, in part, to clearing up differences of opinion as to the circumstances attending the sinking of the Arabic, and there is hope that Germany will see the American point of view in such a light as to permit a satisfactory adjustment of the Arabic case through diplomatic means.

Show Evidence to Bernstorff.

The evidence in the Arabic attack was furnished to Count von Bernstorff today, and he will submit it to his Government by the quickest means at his command. So convinced are officials here that this evidence proves that there was no intention whatever on the part of Captain Finch of the Arabic to ram the German submarine, that they believe officials of the German Government will see the matter in the same

light when they come to examine the affidavits and reports furnished by the United States. The German Government accepted as justification the statement of the submarine commander that he became convinced that the Arabic intended to attack him. If the evidence presented by the United States is sufficient to convince Germany that the submarine commander was mistaken as to the Arabic's intention, and, more than that, went beyond his instructions in making the attack, it is believed it may determine the German Government to give to the United States some sort of disavowal that will serve to remove the Arabic case from the category of grave issues.

But the informal negotiations begun today have a still more important aspect. This Government desires, for example, to learn whether, in the note concerning the Arabic, Germany intended to write a qualification into the pledge that liners would not be sunk without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners did not try to escape or offer resistance. The Government has satisfied itself that this pledge was renewed in the Arabic note, but at the same time there are suggestions in that communication which raise a doubt as to whether Germany intends to live up to the perfect letter of the pledge, or will insist that a submarine commander shall be exonerated from liability for sinking a passenger vessel upon his mere statement that he thought or supposed, or believed, that the vessel was about to ram him or to endeavor to escape.

Any such claim on the part of the German Government would be regarded by the United States as a qualification of the solemn pledge furnished on Sept. 1. It is contended here in well-informed quarters that if the matter of the attack on the Arabic should be submitted to arbitration this Government might be regarded as committing itself to the principle that in all cases where passenger vessels were sunk by German submarines, statements by the submarine commanders that, while they might have been mistaken, they felt justified in torpedoing the liners, would be sufficient to compel this Government to consent that the arbitral court should handle the cases. The United States would not be willing to acknowledge any such principle, and it will endeavor, in the informal conference, to reach an understanding with Germany as to the character and scope of the operations to be conducted by German submarines under the pledge furnished to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff.

The Orduna Explanation.

A hopeful sign for a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the United States and Germany over the submarine warfare is found in a statement made to this Government by Germany with respect to the attack by a German submarine on the Cunard steamship Orduna on July 9. The Orduna escaped, but the evidence in the case showed that she was attacked without warning, and did not initiate her successful attempt to get away until those on board of her saw a torpedo coming in the Orduna's direction. Captain Taylor of the Orduna said he and other officers and four lookout men did not see the German submarine until after she fired the torpedo. There were twenty-two American passengers on board the Orduna.

In her explanation to this Government, Germany accepts the evidence furnished by the Captain and others of the Orduna, and frankly states that the submarine commander violated his instructions and the fact that no Americans were killed or injured, the incident is not likely to increase the friction between the two Governments.

The concern with which the President views the German situation is shown by the fact that he is declining all invitations to leave Washington even for a day.

Some chagrin is expected over the fact that the German Government gave to the press the text of its note on the Arabic incident. It is believed in Washington that if this course had not been taken the present situation would have been robbed of serious features. In addition to the fact that the note was written in a way to create the impression that it was intended to be abrupt and that the proposal concerning arbitration was not clear, it placed the German Government publicly on record as to a certain attitude in the Arabic case. It is contended here that if the incident had been the subject of informal exchanges a basis for understanding might have been reached.

Germany Must Disavow.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, and between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, brought the situation growing out of German submarine activities to the following status:

1. The German Ambassador has been supplied with the evidence of officers and survivors of the Arabic, all agreeing that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning, and has been advised that the United States desires a disavowal of the attack and reparation for the American lives lost.

2. The evidence will be sent by Count von Bernstorff to Berlin Foreign Office, to which it has not been available before, and probably ten days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from. In some quarters it is believed possible that the Foreign Office, upon examining the evidence, may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander, who it was claimed in the last note sunk the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

3. The United States has all information on the case as it now stands, and is ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count von Bernstorff has had time to exchange communications with his Government.

4. While the United States will not consent to arbitration of a principle nor of a question involving the safety of American lives, it has accepted Germany's assurances that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning, and if Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity the question of whether the Arabic actually attempted to attack the submarine or whether her actions justified the submarine commander in believing he was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to.

The President and Secretary Lansing were in conference for nearly an hour, and later Count von Bernstorff spent half an hour with the Secretary.

GERMANY PLAYING FOR DELAY

Only Taking Advantage of Our Patience, Is London Press View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14. — The Chronicle in an editorial on the German-American situation says:

"Germany is playing for a delay and it suits her game that the American Cabinet should cling as long as possible to the idea that von Tirpitz's piratical plans may be overruled by the politer statesmen who set more store than he does by American friendship.

No patriotic American, and no reasonable Englishman or Frenchman, will blame President Wilson for exhausting the possibilities of a peaceful persuasion before resorting to any other. Unless he took this course, the President could not hope to have his country behind him. At the same time to take it ad infinitum would be to concede to Germany in substance all that she wants. She will be perfectly content to go on exchanging notes till doomsday, provided she is able at the same time to go on murdering noncombatants at sea. She would be admirably suited by her suggested system of referring each case, as it arose, to The Hague Tribunal without discontinuing her practice either during or after the trials.

"Sooner or later, and no sooner rather than later, the American Cabinet, much as it naturally dislikes the prospect, will reach the stage when words will cease to be possible preliminary to deeds and become a palpable substitute for them. A good deal of history will then turn on its choice between the alternative."

PRAISED ARABIC SINKING.

Hamburg Newspaper Regarded It as a Great Achievement.

Under the captain "The Arabic Talk," the Hamburger Nachrichten of Aug. 28, received here yesterday, expresses satisfaction over the torpedoing of the liner Arabic, and discounts any possible "English success" in swaying President Wilson into a war with Germany.

"The news that the English White Star steamship Arabic on its trip from Liverpool toward New York has been sunk has awakened in the German people a general echo of approval," it says, "and we all hope that Reuter's Bureau did not lie this time when it reported that the steamship was sunk by a torpedo. For since the sinking of the Lusitania there have been sunk, as far as reports indicate, only rarely English steamers of more than 5,000 tons displacement through torpedoes of our submarines. Perhaps the larger English merchant steamers have hidden themselves in safe harbors even as carefully as has the fleet, and have left transoceanic passengers to the smaller vessels, so that only a few large steamers were reachable for our U-boats; perhaps, also, the reports were permitted only with omissions by the English or selected for distribution. Therefore the joy among us is especially lively when one of our daring divers succeeds in destroying one of the larger British marine units. * * *

"Our foes still seem to hope that the Government in Washington will succeed in freeing them from the danger of the German U-boats. For this reason the English and French press was eager to report, after the sinking of the Arabic, how furious the United States were, from the President to the last cowboy, about this latest act of a German U-boat. With their industriousness waxed also their powers of imagination. Reuter at first reported that the passengers and crew of the Arabic had been saved. Shortly thereafter, however, it was reported that Americans had gone down with the ship, that the wildest excitement was prevailing over there in America, that President Wilson was now considering whether he should recall his Ambassador in Berlin, whether he should declare war on the German Empire, or what else should be done. Thus, then, the newspaper wiseacres in England and France had become mind-readers, too, even at a distance as wide as the ocean. What they intend is clear: to heat the blood of those over there and to lash them into an over-hurried action.

"The U-boat acted correctly. And even if Americans were passengers aboard the sunken steamship Arabic, and if some of them were drowned, that serves merely anew as a warning that nobody should go carelessly into the war zone and within the reach of arms. It can be demanded of no belligerent power that it should cease its warlike acts and the uses of arms, simply because, forsooth, persons from neutral lands may be within reach near by, persons who do not like to deny themselves the nerve tickle of sojourning in the danger zone. Whoever puts himself in danger does so in it. And there is danger on the sea, where the war zone is, our Admiralty has in proper time and with sufficient clearness announced."

MUST BE CONSCRIPTION, LLOYD GEORGE FEELS

Not Alone to Supply Men for the Army, but Also to Accelerate the Supply of Munitions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"I learn on indisputable authority that Mr. Lloyd George is of the opinion that our utmost exertions will not be attained without resort to compulsory national service, using that term in its wide rather than in its narrow significance.

"It is not alone, perhaps not even chiefly for military reasons, that he believes national service to be necessary. The industrial reasons are in his judgment, decisive. Since the Ministry of Munitions was formed there has been a gratifying increase in the munitions output, but though the arrears due to delay in giving orders under the old régime have been overtaken to some extent, the rate of production is still below the Ministry's demands. Acceleration is imperative, and acceleration is impossible without the relaxation of all restrictive labor regulations, and without the utilization to a far greater extent of unskilled labor.

"The military position is this: Up to the present the voluntary system has served us excellently, but in the last four weeks the stream of recruiting has perceptibly diminished in volume, which is not surprising in view of the desperate efforts of a portion of our press to kill volunteerism. None the less, men are still coming in faster than they can be equipped, and when the information contained in the Register can be effectively utilized an impetus will undoubtedly be given to recruiting.

"Lord Kitchener has just submitted to the Cabinet his estimate of the number of soldiers it will be necessary for us to maintain on the Continent next year. The estimate provides for a much larger force than we have now in the field, large as that is. There is no reason to doubt that the voluntary system will yield all the men that are needed, but the advocates of compulsion are utilizing the temporary decline in recruiting and the need for acceleration in the supply of munitions to push their panacea.

"Mr. Lloyd George has profound faith in the sturdy patriotism of the working classes, but owing to the fact that the navy has protected us from the ravages of war he does not think the gravity of the situation is realized by them or by other sections of the nation. He desires to see the whole nation, so to say, under orders.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, he wants compulsory military service for industrial purposes, the idea being apparently that men under discipline could be transferred from workshop to workshop and place to place as occasion requires.

"It is ominous that suggestions of a plan for labor under disciplinary rule were received with marked disfavor at a conference held at the Department of Munitions yesterday. This conference included employers, trade unionists, and representatives of the War Office and Admiralty. It was postponed from last week in order to enable Mr. Lloyd George to attend the Trade Union Congress at Bristol.

"An exhaustive discussion took place yesterday as to the means which might be taken with the object of increasing the output of war material. It was made plain to the conference that owing to the unyielding attitude of some trade unionists on the question of the suspension of restrictive rules and practices, the Ministry of Munitions is finding it almost impossible to proceed with its reorganization of engineering industries.

"Several of those present at the conference concurred in the view of Mr. Lloyd George that national service in workshops has become necessary, but the trade-union delegates, while expressing their desire to insure a larger output, did not conceal their aversion to what they regard as forced labor.

"The conference is to meet again."

LONDON, Sept. 13. — The warning given to the nation by David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, says the political correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, has given rise to "the impression that a political crisis of great magnitude is impending, for it is certain that the Cabinet as at present constituted could not carry out a scheme for compulsory national service. However, it may be taken as quite conclusive that Mr. Lloyd George has finally ranged himself on the side of those in the Cabinet who demand compulsory service. His language either means that or nothing at all."

Mr. Lloyd George's convictions have been tending in this direction, continues The Pall Mall Gazette, and it declares that it is no longer open to doubt that he has "plumped" for compulsion.

The writer thinks that the Minister of Munitions drew a darker picture than was justified by the facts for the purpose of deepening the impression he wished to make. "But," he adds, "there can be no doubt that the question of compulsion in assuming a more critical aspect from the Cabinet point of view. The cleavage is distinct and deep, and there is no possibility of compromise. That is apparent to the naked eye."

MUNITIONS CRISIS AROUSES RUSSIA

Prediction That Great Revolution Will Follow End of the War.

GRAFTERS CRIPPLED ARMY

Shells Sent to Front Fitted German Guns, but Not Those of the Russians.

CZAR'S ARTILLERY HELPLESS

Gunners Looked On Despairingly While Austro-German Cannon Blasted a Way to Facile Victories.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in dispatches from Petrograd.

The feeling which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional country from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission. It has not moved any one to talk of ultimate defeat or the possibility of Russia's undertaking peace negotiations with Germany. Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the Government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition.

The full tragedy of this shortage has only been observed by the men at the front who, with empty gun caissons, have helplessly faced the concentrated artillery attacks of the enemy and have watched the assured progress of the German and Austrian trench builders under their very positions without the possibility of stopping them. These soldiers were determined, experienced fighters, Russia's best troops, acquitting themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and finally demoralized by the absence of munitions and the knowledge that it was this lack of ammunition that ordered their continued retreat from one position to another.

The most rigidly censored press in the world and a national and inherent inhibition of free comment of any sort have failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the accusations which have been made against the Government officials who are held responsible. For once, expression of opinion in Russia has become free and unhampered. No attempt is made to conceal this reproach against the methods of the bureaucrats who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the end of the war. It is not expressed alone by men of revolutionary inclinations or opposition tendencies, nor is it uttered in hushed voices or secret places, but it is loudly and clamorously current everywhere among men of all parties and classes.

On Threshold of Great Awakening.

A prominent member of the Duma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago:

"The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Every one in Russia, officer, civilian, and moujik, knows why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. They know that they have good officers and that the fighting spirit and spirit of the Russian troops are as high as at the beginning of the war. They know also that they have been forced to retreat or stand helpless before the murderous fire of German artillery, while their own guns have had only a few rounds of ammunition that had to be sparingly used.

"Without understanding the peculiar methods of the purchasing commissions whose business it is to supply them with ammunition, they at least realize that their Government is not to blame, and that they have been sent into trenches impossible to defend, and that tens of thousands of them now lie dead as a result of the delay in the delivery of ammunition.

"In my opinion, in this present awakening of the Russian people to the criminal neglect and corruption of their officials, there are the germs of the most serious revolution Russia has ever known—a revolution supported by the army. This revolution will come as soon as the war is over.

In this protest which is being so bitterly expressed in Russia there is not an atom of disloyalty. It is, in fact, a very high expression of a loyalty which is resentful that the purpose of the nation united in the Register can be effectively utilized an impetus will undoubtedly be given to recruiting.

A common view is that the evil is accounted for by the residue of German influence which still exists in the various departments of the Government. It was a spirit of revolt against this persistent German element in Russia that caused the terrible Moscow riots of two months ago. When the order expelling all Germans from the city was not enforced by the city authorities the mob decided to take the matter in its own hands and expel them forcibly by destroying their homes, business and property.

The allegation was made that the Russian official who superintended the purchase of war munitions were primarily interested in seizing the opportunity which the war offered them of amassing a fortune at the expense of the Government and insisting upon such a large commission on all contracts that the business of buying war materials was waited with the purchasing commissions adjusted satisfactorily the amount of commission which they were to obtain.

High Commissions Exacted.

American and English business men who have been trying to sell ammunition to the Russian Government state that, without an average payment of 10 per cent. commission on all sales, it was impossible to do business with the Russian purchasing commissions. In some cases the contract, they say, is delayed while the amount of commission is adjusted, and it is not an unusual thing for this delay to be a matter of months.

A short time before the fall of Warsaw, it seemed that the situation had been greatly improved by the arrival of 2,000,000 shells. It was not until some of these were taken to the actual firing line that it was discovered, according to reports, that they were a fraction of an inch too large to fit any Russian gun. By an odd coincidence, however, they were of the exact calibre to fit some of the German artillery.

Stories of this sort which are widely circulated in Russia have done nothing to soothe the agitated state of mind of the public.

It is also well known that a large amount of shrapnel was offered Russia by American manufacturers, six months ago, but for some reason or other was not accepted. Since that time Russia has been forced to buy the same shrapnel at almost double the first price quoted.

It is the opinion of most military observers that with a full supply of ammunition the Lublin-Cheim line and the Russian positions along the Vistula could have been effectively defended. Russian staff officers even go so far as to say that if the German advance could have been delayed a week longer sufficient ammunition could have arrived to turn the tide and save the Vistula line the fall of the Polish fortresses, and Berlin says the battle now raging probably will decide the fate of Riga.

Officers who helped to conduct the retreat of the Russians from position to position—from one line of trenches literally swept away by German fire to another awaiting the same fate—describe vividly the tragedy of fighting with insufficient ammunition.

Foe Worked with Impunity.

German and Austrian trench builders, the descriptions run, appeared and began work not far from the Russian positions. Russian officers gauging the distances through their instruments signaled to their battery commanders, but received the reply in almost every case that there was no ammunition to waste. Accordingly the Teutons built their trenches in plain sight of the Russian positions, and in such easy range of the Russian batteries that a few rounds of ammunition could have wiped out every sign of the invaders.

Whenever there was a chance to fight, the Russian soldiers fought with great obstinacy, but in the majority of cases the tempest of the German artillery attack so far accomplished its aim that a charge was superfluous. Sometimes as many as sixteen German guns concentrated upon one Russian position tore up every sign of the Russian intrenchments. When the Germans advanced upon the trenches there was no opposition. In many cases not a single Russian soldier was alive. The Germans then prepared to take the next position and the performance was repeated.

Meanwhile the Russians were expending before retreat actually the last shell they had. Caissons laden with ammunition were rushed up at full speed to the battery positions, unloaded and vainly spent. Continual rumors were heard that fresh ammunition was arriving. It was, but it was coming too slowly. Two days before Warsaw was abandoned ammunition began to arrive in larger quantities, but the Russian forces, threatened with being completely cut off by the encircling movement which the Germans were attempting, could no longer gamble on the chance of an eleventh-hour arrival of ammunition.

Realizing that the present war is a war of ammunition and that, improperly equipped in this respect, Russia's large army is reduced in power to an army of one-half its potential size, Russia is at present exerting every effort to remove the obstacles to the quicker delivery of ammunition. The Grand Duke Sergius, who has general supervision over the department of artillery and ammunition, is beginning a campaign against the evil which has been Russia's chief internal enemy in this war.

RUSSIANS GET SUPPLIES.

War Minister Said to be Satisfied with Improvement in Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Since the Minister of War, General Polivanoff, reviewed the position of Russian armies a fortnight ago, no single event has occurred that can in any wise be construed as to the advantage of the invaders.

The Austro-German armies are still strung out along a front of 670 miles. Nowhere have they inflicted either a tactical or strategical blow calculated to alter the military situation in their favor.

General Polivanoff is satisfied with the improvement in army supplies. I am not at liberty to disclose figures, but I may state that the enormous increase noted a fortnight ago has been well maintained. This together with a notable addition to the number of rifles places the Russian armies in a position strong enough to view the future with confidence. Perhaps the most important asset in the new situation is the complete unity secured in the direction of the war since the Czar took over the supreme command.

Although on line of the Niemen and south thereof the Rusians are retiring, the enemy was made to pay a terrible price for his territorial gains—as great as 50 per cent. per company. By the time therefore that he reaches the Russian defensive line his forces will be so depleted that it will be impossible for him to attempt to force this line without refilling his ranks and renewing supplies and munitions.

CZAR'S MOTHER HATES FOE.

Tells Red Cross President She Always Distrusted Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Stampa of Turin gives an interesting account of a conversation which the lady President of the Polish Red Cross Society had with the Empress Dowager of Russia. The Empress said:

"Oh! How I hate those Germans! I am a Dane, and from the day they took Schleswig-Holstein I have hated them, and for fifty years I had to wear a mask at court.

"Russia has been too confident in all those Prussian emigrants to whom the empire has accorded favors and high positions. A German even, though every kindness be shown to him, remains always German. I often said so when Czar Alexander was alive, but he would not believe me. One man only foresaw this terrible Germanic aggression. It was the late King Edward VII., who was a great monarch.

"Do you know that when I was taken by surprise by the outbreak of the war as I was crossing Germany, the Berlin people made specially hostile manifestations, when my train passed, by calling out: 'Russian pigs. They are a British people.'"

Here are the impressions of the same lady about the Czar's mother:

"The Empress? I look far away, profound, sad and mystical. It is some time before she speaks. She expresses herself in French with a strong English accent. She says:

"'You come from Warsaw, Warsaw, which is now German. Mon dieu, what a war. What a deluge of blood.'

HINDENBURG CUTS PETROGRAD LINE

Continued from Page 1.

this juncture the German commander sent flanking forces to both wings, which opened the terrific cross-fire."

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Teutons Again Advancing in North and South Russia.

BERLIN, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today by the War Office:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the left bank of the Dvina, between Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, the enemy has been ejected from several positions. Further south the enemy is avoiding an engagement. The pursuing Germans reached the road between Eckengrafen, thirty kilometres southwest of Jacobstadt, and Rakischki.

"Between the road from Kupiczki to Dunaburg (Dvinsk) and Willa, below Vilna, our advance is proceeding vigorously. Our troops have reached the railway from Vilna to Dunaburg and Petrograd at several points.

In the bend of the Niemen east of Grodno our pursuit is proceeding.

On the Lower Zelvianka several strong enemy counter attacks were repulsed. We captured yesterday more than 3,300 prisoners and two machine guns.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The enmy is retreating, closely pursued by our troops. More than 1,000 Russians were taken prisoners.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Along the entire front the Russian resistance has been broken and pursuit in the direction of Pinsk is proceeding.

Southeastern theatre of war: Yesterday German troops repulsed several strong attacks of the Russians west and southwest of Tarnopol, capturing several hundred prisoners. During the night we occupied a favorable position situated some kilometers west of our former position without being hindered by the enemy.

Russians Admit Railroad Is Cut.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

In the Riga and Friedrichstadt districts no essential change has occurred. On the front of the Lower Ekau and northwest of Mitau there have been minor engagements between small detachments.

The artillery duel has appreciably increased in intensity from Linden as far as twenty versts (fourteen miles) northwest of Friedrichstadt.

Desperate actions continue west of Jacobstadt and in the districts of Laos, Pinkstern and Sanken. To the west and southwest of Dvinsk we have been carrying out vigorous offensive engagements in the district of Abel and Uziany, and further south the fighting has been characterized by great desperation.

Near the station of Novo Sventsiany (northeast of Vilna) the enemy has cut the railway. Under the pressure of the enemy, who made a decisive attack between the Novo Sventsiany and Vilna districts, our troops retired to the vicinity of the railway station of Podbrodze.

In the region west of Vilna and to the eastward as far as the Oranj district there is no change in the situation. On the front of Rany we have been engaged in a fierce battle with the enemy, who has been considerably reinforced in the region of Skidel and farther east. The enemy is developing his attack east of Skidel.

In rearguard actions to restrain the enemy's pressure, our artillery succeeded in developing a powerful fire on the route of the lines Wolkowysk-Wartovyzkai-Bereza. Toward the east the enemy cautiously advanced. His attempts to assume a more decided offensive were resisted and had no influence on the orderly, premediated retirement of our troops.

Between Kotsheln and Pinsk the general situation is unchanged. East of the Drogotchine region there have been only minor engagements.

Southeast of the station of Sarny our troops continue to hold the enemy, who is endeavoring to advance, chiefly along the Rivers Styr and Goryn. Further east, in the Kolki and Derazno districts, the fighting is stubborn. West of Rovno, in the Dubno-Kremenetz region, the Austrians are making unsuccessful attacks.

In the Tarnopol district our troops, under the enemy's hail of artillery fire, again made progress, taking prisoners and machine guns. We drove back the Germans, who are retiring to the North. On the lower Sereth, in the Zaleszczyki district, the enemy attempted by an attack to arrest our advance westward, but after a stubborn engagement was again beaten and overthrown. Generally speaking, the Austro-German effort is directed to maintaining the appearance of conducting offensive operations which are costing them losses utterly disproportionate to the results achieved.

Crossfire Halts Russian Attacks.

VIENNA, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The Russian attacks on the East Galician front continue. On the Sereth strong hostile forces were repulsed at several points. There has been hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches. Northwest of Strusow several Russian attacks broke down under the crossfire of our batteries; others were repulsed with the bayonet.

During the night the allied troops fighting near Tarnopol took up a position prepared east of Kozow and Oziorna, which joins our front on the east bank of the Stripa—a move not hindered by the enemy.

Near Novo Alexiniev violent fighting is proceeding. East of Dubno our troops have advanced to the railway. In the region of Derazno we repulsed the enemy at several points, the Vienna Landwehr Infantry Regiment distinguishing itself.

The Austro-Hungarian forces in Lithuania during the storming of the Village of Szuraty, on the 11th, captured nine officers, 1,000 men and five machine guns.

RUSSIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Some Settlement of the Duma Demands Expected This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Until Russia's domestic problem is solved one way or the other it will in point of public interest continue to take precedence of all other aspects of the war. A definite settlement of some kind is expected to be reached in the course of the present week, but the situation is by no means an easy one to handle.

In the course of yesterday the process of elucidation was continued in private deliberation between individual members of the Cabinet on the one hand and of the Duma on the other, but a satisfactory solution does not appear to have been brought perceptibly nearer.

It is claimed by advocates of extensive changes that the majority of the Cabinet, including the Controller, Mr. Saritonoff, and Minister of the Interior, Prince Shtcherbatoff, is on their side. Even this section of the Ministry is not, however, as yet prepared to accept the bloc program in its entirety, and it also points out that several of the main demands raised by the Duma majority are already undergoing fulfilment. Thus a commencement has been made with the replacement of Governors and other officials of local administration who were obnoxious to popular sentiment. The pale within which Jews are permitted to live has been extended with certain limitations to practically the entire empire. The autonomy of Poland has been proclaimed with emphasis on which there is no going back, and the lot of the prisoners and exiles who are expiating political offenses has been softened.

What is said to be a minority of the Cabinet seems to differ from the other section not so much on the question of making specific concessions to popular feeling as on that of the part which should be played by the Duma in carrying them into effect. This element in the Ministry, which has as its chief spokesman M. Goremykin, and the head of the Department of Trade and Commerce, M. Shahovskoi, fears the interests of the empire may suffer through outspoken speeches at present being delivered from the rostrum of the representative chamber, and is consequently in favor of suspending the proceedings of that body. Above all, it seems to fear that the Duma may be tempted to easy encroachments on the constitutional functions of the Executive.

It is further pointed out that in the present serious situation of the country, the swift adoption of legislative measures may at any moment become urgent and that there would be danger in the delay necessarily involved by the normal process of passing bills through the Duma and the Council of the Empire. Clause 87 of the fundamental laws provides that when the Duma is not in session the Cabinet may on its own responsibility recommend to the monarch legislative measures which, however, require subsequent parliamentary confirmation, and it is argued that the present is emphatically a time when such an instrument of rapid action should be in the hands of the Government.

Another point made by the minority is that the session of the Duma is now actually pending rather than accelerating the work of reform The Government, it is argued, is anxious to meet the popular demand, but heads of departments are now so much pre-occupied by meetings of various parliamentry committees before which they are called upon to defend their bills that they have little time left over for the work of actual reform on which they are desirous to embark without delay.

BRITISH INCOME TAX MAY BE DOUBLED

Parliament Meets Today and McKenna Will Introduce His Budget Next Week.

MANY OTHER TAXES LIKELY

Rates for Postage, Telegrams, and Telephones May Be Raised—War Profits Certain to Suffer.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—Of the various important measures to be taken up at the session of Parliament which begins today, particular attention is being paid to the matter of new taxation to help in paying the cost of the war.

Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will introduce his first budget in the House of Commons on Sept. 21 or 23. He has spent many weeks already in searching out possible means of adding to the ordinary revenues and meeting the enormous expenses of the war, which now amount to nearly $20,000,000 daily.

Whatever the Chancellor may have in mind, he has kept his secret as closely as is customary with the drafters of British budgets. Gossip has already doubled the income tax and reduced the exemption figure, increased the duty on tea to a shilling (25 cents) a pound, and added greatly to the import taxes on petrol, wines, spirits, sugar, and tobacco, especially cigars.

Apart from these measures, a bold line of action will undoubtedly be taken on the taxation of war profits, not only on munitions, but on industries like shipping, which are amassing enormous sums. The beef trust and wholesale distributors of foodstuffs are also mentioned as likely to be called upon for large contributions to the Exchequer. Imposition of taxes on imported luxuries, including automobiles, is being canvassed as a means either of raising revenues or of assisting national economy and righting the exchange market by decreasing imports.

Other taxes which have been suggested are upon railway tickets, theatres and motion pictures, carriages and employers of domestic servants. An increase in the charges for letters, telegrams, and telephones, all of which are under government control, is a further possibility.

But the greater part of the half billion dollars or so which the Government hopes to add to annual income will come, according to the well-informed, from the income tax. Most authorities are agreed that the income tax must be broadened. The minimum of exemption presumably will be lowered, and provision be made for assessing the wages of as many workmen and small businessmen as earn more than the flat minimum deemed necessary to support existence.

It is estimated that the total income of the individuals in the British Isles is $12,000,000,000 a year. Of this, less than $5,000,000,000 is now assessed for taxation. The new legislation will, it is expected, reach at least $3,500,000,000 more. For the small workman it is possible that the collection of the tax may be made in weekly installments, by means of stamps affixed to a weekly war tax card.

With the modifications of the income tax law which Mr. McKenna will, it is expected, introduce in the new budget, will come an opportunity for a general revision of the method of collection. Many influential newspapers and members of Parliament are advocating a clause providing that any taxpayer may make his payments in easy installments instead of, as at present, in one annual lump sum.

CHEERED PRINCE HUMBERT.

Army and "Redeemed" Italians Received Him with Enthusiasm.

VENICE, Sept. 13. (via Paris.)—Crown Prince Humbert is returning from the front, where he was enthusiastically received by the army. As he passed through Venice in company with his tutor, Commander Bonaldi, he was warmly acclaimed by the population.

The Prince during his trip motored through the towns along the Lower Isonzo River, which recently passed into Italian hands, and was greeted by the people with cries of "Long live our little Prince!"

Why risk your life with Burglars?

A BURGLAR is a POTENTIAL MURDERER! He comes upon you without warning and when you are least prepared to resist. You may sacrifice your life in untimely defense of your valuables.

A reward of $25,000.00 was recently advertised in connection with lost valuables indicating that Burglary Insurance is a real necessity.

Our policies protect: (1) Through the frequent recoveries made by our Secret Service Department. (2) By payment to the insured if impossible to recover valuables.

It is stated that there are more burglaries than fires in New York.

Our Burglary rates are low. No householder should be without this protection.

National Surety Company

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Remember this: We bond more people than any other company in the world

WOULD SEND HERE 550,000 ARMENIANS

Morgenthau Urges Scheme to Save Them From Turks—Offers to Raise $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Chicago Daily News prints this dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria:

"Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, recently made an offer to the Turkish Government to raise $1,000,000 to transport to America the Armenians who thus far have escaped the general massacres. Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, and Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, accepted the offer, and Sept. 3 the Ambassador asked the Government at Washington to appoint a committee of five Americans, whom he recommended, to take charge of the great undertaking. Mr. Morgenthau declined, however, to give me their names when I saw him recently in Constantinople.

"Since May," said the Ambassador, "350,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or have died of starvation. There are 550,000 Armenians who could now be sent to America, and who need help to save them. One million dollars is too little for the purpose of transporting them, as it takes $100 to equip, feed and transport one man. Perhaps $5,000,000 will be necessary. I should like to see each of the Western States raise a fund to equip a ship to bring the number of settlers it wants. The Armenians are a moral, hard working race, and would make good citizens to settle the less thickly populated parts of the Western States.

"Turks admit that the Armenian persecution is the first step in a plan to get rid of Christians, and that Greeks will come next. Jews also are marked for slaughter or expulsion. American missionaries must also be driven out, for Turkey henceforth is to be for Turks alone. The Sheik-ul-Islam, on being questioned, said that the deportation of the Armenians was contrary to Moslem law, but that he was powerless in the face of military despotism.

Foreigners in Constantinople hold the Germans, in part at least, responsible for the persecution of the Armenians, for they are doing nothing to prevent the distribution of inflammatory literature among the savage tribes inciting them to attack Christians.

TURKISH PROSPECTS REPORTED BLACK

Continued from Page 1.

enemy caissons, while that on the left wing directed a heavy fire against enemy trenches.

Nothing of importance occurred yesterday near Ari Burnu.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr two enemy cruisers and a torpedo boat fired ineffectually at our various positions.

Defense Committee Corners Supplies.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Conditions in Constantinople are described as chaotic by Reuter's correspondent in Athens, who bases his dispatch on statements made by persons arriving in Athens today from the Turkish capital. The correspondent telegraphs:

"The inhabitants of Constantinople are suffering greater hardships than is necessary, because the Committee of National Defense, run by Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and Taalat Bey, Minister of the Interior, has cornered all commodities and is selling them at high prices.

"The resignation from the Cabinet of the Sheik ul Islam, representative of the Sultan in religious affairs, is confirmed. He disapproved of the extermination of the Christian elements, against which he protested to the Cabinet. The Greek-Armenian Patriarch has been deprived of all powers.

"The Black Sea end of the Bosporus has been closed by a chain of wire netting and by mines."

The Menace of Djemal Pasha.

ROME, Sept. 12, (via Paris, Sept. 13.)—The attitude of Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine, is giving the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress much anxiety, the Tribuna says it has learned from sources of information in the Balkans. He is reported to be in Arabia in constant contact with sheiks and emirs hostile to the committee, while Arab preachers are trying to foment rebellion among the inhabitants.

Taalat Bey, Minister of the Interior, realizes, it is said, that the situation is serious and is not holding entirely aloof from the movement to return to power Hilmi Pasha, former Grand Vizier, who is now Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. Hostility to the German policy is reported to be becoming increasingly violent.

A complete disagreement between Djemal Pasha and Enver Pasha, Minister of War, as well as Taalat Bey, was reported early this month. It was intimated that the former Minister of Marine was suspected of preparing a coup d'état against the Committee of Union and Progress. After the failure of the expedition against Egypt under his command, Djemal Pasha was ordered to Mesopotamia, but apparently did not go there.

GUN DUELS IN CAUCASUS.

Outpost Skirmishes Toward Olti Won by Russians.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—The following official statement from the army of the Caucasus was issued tonight:

In the coastal region on Saturday there were cannonading and rifle firing. In the direction of Olti, near Arkhim, our patrols dislodged the Turks from the rocks. There is no change on the remainder of the front.

BULGARS CALLED HOME.

All the Reservists in Italy Summoned to Join the Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 13.—All signs lead to the conclusion that a Balkan conflagration is imminent, but until the very last moment even the most competent to discuss the affairs of the States concerned, not excepting the natives themselves, are uncertain as to the attitude of their respective countries, especially Bulgaria and Rumania.

It is felt that if Bulgaria, taking sides with the Central Empires, attacks Serbia and opens to the Austro-Germans a way to Constantinople through the Balkans, the Entente Allies will be forced to intervene there themselves.

ROME, Sept. 12, (via Paris, Sept. 13.)—All Bulgarian reservists in Italy have been recalled to the colors. Transportation expenses are being defrayed through the Legation here.

SOFIA, Sept. 13, (via London.)—An urgent appeal to the nation has been issued by a group of Bulgarian men of note to support the Opposition demand for a convocation of the Bulgarian Parliament, "with a view to preventing action contrary to the country's centuries-old traditions."

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Pierre Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, is at Bucharest today and, according to a telegram received from that point, the Rumanian Government has placed at his disposal a special train to take him to the Bulgarian frontier. M. Bark is on the way to Paris and London to confer with Alexandre Ribot, French Minister of Finance, and Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ESSAD IS VICTORIOUS.

Successes in Albania Likely to Revive His Pretensions.

ROME, Sept. 12, (via Paris, Sept. 13.)—A Scutari dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia says that Ess

FOILED GERMAN PLOT TO TIE UP DOCKS

Longshoremen's Leaders, Gompers Says, Were Asked to Stop Munitions Exports.

$1,000,000 FUND OFFERED

Boston Irishman Accused as Agent in Scheme, Involving Atlantic and Pacific Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Samuel Gompers tonight confirmed statements made in The New York World today that an effort was made by pro-German agents last Spring to bring about a strike of the 23,000 longshoremen at Atlantic Coast ports, which should last five or six weeks and prevent the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies. More than $1,000,000, it is asserted, was to be paid to insure the success of the plot.

Mr. Gompers's confirmation, which was in the form of a statement to the newspapers, called attention to the fact that in letters last June to Ernest Bohm of the New York Central Federated Union he intimated that agents of foreign Governments had tried to corrupt labor leaders to cause strikes among longshoremen.

The head of the National Federation of Labor also said that if the time when Matthew F. Cummings, a Boston grocer, accused of having sought to enlist in the plot T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Union, were compared with the dates of letters from Mr. Gompers, which were made public, "some reason may be found for his (Cummings) getting under cover."

Mr. Gompers's statement was as follows:

"Replying to the question as to the exposé, published in this morning's New York World, regarding the efforts of the agents of foreign Governments to corrupt leaders of labor, for the purpose of inaugurating strikes among longshoremen, it may be interesting to call attention to the fact that in my letter to Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the New York Central Federated Union, of June 16, I intimated that subject and then in response to his query in my letter to him of July 28, I said:

"Authentic information has come to me that efforts have been made to corrupt men for the purpose of having strikes inaugurated among seamen and longshoremen engaged in handling American products and manning ships containing American products consigned to certain European ports; that the corrupting influence was being conducted by agents of a foreign Government, and that I had no doubt that the same agencies and influences were at work elsewhere with the same purposes in view.

"In that same letter I said:

"That the effort has been made to corrupt some of our men for such a purpose, (strike,) is true, but that the strikes have been inaugurated is untrue, and it is untrue because the men who have given time and service to the workers of our country have interposed in time.

"The facts as disclosed in The World's exposure, I have known for a considerable time. If you compare the time when Mr. Cummings ceased his importunities with President O'Connor of the longshoremen, and the dates of my letters which were made public, some reason may be formed for his getting under cover.

"When the time shall arrive and further disclosures are necessary, the people will learn with astonishment what has already taken place, and the obligations, which all owe to the representatives of labor and what great temptations they have been honest and patriotic enough to resist, in the effort to maintain first, a strict neutrality in the present European war, and also to insist that the American labor movement shall be conducted by the rank and file of that movement of our country, free from corrupting and contaminating influences of representatives of foreign nations."

PLOT NEAR FRUITION HERE.

Only Prompt Action Averted Success, Labor Leaders Assert.

Firm conviction was expressed yesterday by local officials of the International Longshoremen's Union that only prompt action prevented the success of a plot, promoted from German sources, to cause dock strikes all along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts that would prevent the exportation of munitions and thus seriously hamper the Allies. According to F. P. A. Vacarelli, better known as "Paul Kelly," Vice President of the union, more than $1,000,000 was offered to the union for calling a general strike in all Atlantic ports. Vacarelli said yesterday that he believed the situation here was under control and that there would be no general strike.

A leading figure in the plot is alleged to have been Matthew Cummings, a prominent Irish-American of Boston with pronounced pro-German sympathies, who is accused of having revealed the details of the project to T. V. O'Connor, National President of the International Longshoremen's Union, at meetings held in Boston and New York. W. P. Dempsey of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's Union, is said to have called O'Connor's attention to the plan, having himself received hints from Dennis D. Driscoll, another Boston labor leader.

Cummings is quoted in a Boston dispatch as denying having engineered any such proposition or having met Dempsey ostensibly to discuss the matter. He does admit having met O'Connor a few times. Driscoll asserts, on the other hand, that he himself introduced Cummings to Dempsey at the Quincy House.

Cleared Out the Agitators.

Vacarelli, the New York Vice President of the Longshoremen's Union, said yesterday that the first hint he had of the strike plot was when he received a message from O'Connor at Vancouver in early July, advising him to keep the men in this city from making trouble until he should reach this city. Vacarelli said that he immediately went down to the piers and found that agitators had been working on the men until they were greatly wrought up and on the point of causing trouble. Six men were appointed by the union to clear the waterfront of the agitators.

When O'Connor arrived in New York, demands were drafted and presented to the ship companies concerned, and in almost all cases a two-year agreement was reached by which the workers were to receive two cents an hour more than they were getting.

Two German unions, one Irish, and one Italian union rebelled for some time against the agreement; in fact, the Germans could not then be brought into line. That the Germans were now more ardent in their support of the union was indicated by a message to headquarters yesterday from one of their strongest locals asking for 300 union buttons.

Dick Butler, President of the District Council of the local union, would not commit himself yesterday as to whether or not he thought German influence was at back of the agitation which he found on the docks in many quarters.

Plot Hatched in May.

In an article published yesterday in The World documentary evidence was submitted to show O'Connor received advances from Cummings to organize the strike. The alleged negotiations between Cummings and O'Connor are said to have been brought about by Dempsey and Driscoll.

The two latter met on May 7, when Driscoll stated that Cummings had outlined a plan to tie up shipping, thus stopping the export of arms and munitions to the enemies of Germany.

According to Driscoll, Cummings appeared to have an unusual knowledge of longshoremen's affairs, for a man in the grocery business. He said that he was acting for interests that would furnish enough money to pay the 23,000 longshoremen on the Atlantic seaboard $10 a week for about six weeks.

Driscoll arranged a meeting at the Quincy House between Cummings and Dempsey. They met but did not discuss the strike. Alarmed at the thoughts of the possibilities of the situation, Dempsey telegraphed to President O'Connor thus:

Boston, Mass., May 7, 1915.
T. V. O'Connor, No. 704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Must see you—vital importance—either in Boston or New York secretly. Answer.
W. F. DEMPSEY.

O'Connor replied that he would meet Dempsey at the Capitol in Albany where he was attending the Constitutional Convention. They met in Albany the following Tuesday and after talking the matter over they decided to lead Cummings on, and "play the game." The next day they went to Boston where Driscoll arranged a meeting between Cummings and O'Connor, but refused to become any further involved.

This interview took place at the United States Hotel, according to the story. There the plot was revealed by Cummings to tie up all Atlantic ports in this country and Canada. O'Connor tried to learn the identity of the men who were backing Cummings, but made no headway. In a casual way, however, Cummings referred to his "principal" as the "big man," and O'Connor got a very definite impression that this was Dr. Dernburg. Cummings assured O'Connor that he would get in touch with the "big man" and advise him of the result. In telegraphing to O'Connor, Cummings was to use the name "Mike Foley."

Following this interview Dempsey advised O'Connor to lay the whole matter before Secretary of Labor Wilson which he did. Secretary Wilson later answered that he had placed the matter before the President and Treasury officials, and that Secret Service men were looking into the case.

Cummings, however, was not able to push the scheme as he wished, the reasons being indicated in this telegram to O'Connor.

Boston, May 17, 1915.
M. T. V. O'Connor.
Dear Sir: Just heard from New York. Because of the L (Lusitania) affair and the fact that the "big man" in New York is going away, they are not going to do anything at the present time. They are afraid of public sentiment just now. I personally think they are making a great mistake. However, keep in touch with me, as they are liable to change their minds quickly. Drop me a line quickly if an S (strike) is going to take place anywhere, and I may be able to do something. Yours,
MIKE FOLEY.

Other telegrams reached O'Connor from Cummings, variously signed "Michael Foley" and "Matthew Cummings," urging O'Connor to keep in touch with him. Finally another meeting was arranged at the Hotel Marlborough in New York. Further insistance by O'Connor at this meeting that Cummings reveal his principals and give some guarantee that the $1,000,000 needed to promote the strike should be deposited in a safe place in New York elicited the remark from Cummings that he had received a letter of introduction to his "people" in New York from Dr. Edmund von Mach of Harvard University.

Leaving O'Connor for a few minutes he called on the telephone Riverside 6310, which is the phone number of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland.

This meeting did not result in anything definite and soon afterward O'Connor was called to the Pacific Coast on account of strike troubles. While he was there he again heard from Cummings. On June 16 this telegram came:

Boston, June 16, 1915.
T. V. O'Connor, Seattle Hotel, Seattle, Wash.:
Expect to hear something before long. How soon could you come East if wanted.
M. CUMMINGS.

Some days later the following letter arrived:

Boston, Mass, June 20.
My Dear Mr. O'Connor—I sent you a telegram addressed to the Seattle Hotel, Seattle, last Wednesday. I am anxious to know that you received it. Let me hear from you as soon as you get this, as I am expecting to hear from you before long and want to know where I can locate you without delay. With best wishes, I am, yours truly,
MATTHEW CUMMINGS.

On July 8 word reached O'Connor that trouble was brewing in New York. He immediately telegraphed to Vacarelli to head off the trouble. He notified Cummings of the itinerary of his journey eastward, but never heard anything more of it.

CUMMINGS GIVES OUT DENIAL.

Says He Never Met Dempsey—Driscoll Says He Did.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Persons living in this city who were mentioned in the story of a plot, conceived by Germans and pro-Germans, to cause a strike of longshoremen in the United States in an effort to cripple the Allies by stopping the export of munitions, contradicted each other today in their statements about the matter.

Matthew Cummings, a wholesale grocer and prominent Irish-American, who has often shown his strong anti-English sympathies since the war began, denied vehemently that he ever met W. P. Dempsey, secretary and treasurer of the Longshoremen's Union, as was stated, and also asserted that the reports of his connection with the alleged plot were false. He admitted, however, that he had met P. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Union, "several times," but only once having asked him to declare a strike.

Dennis Driscoll, an active labor leader here, stated that he introduced Cummings to Dempsey at the Quincy House at a chance meeting.

Cummings gave out a signed statement today in reference to the assertion that as an agent of Germany he was active in the plan. In it he said:

"My attention was called to a very sensational article wherein it was stated that one Matthew F. Cummings was implicated in an attempt to bring about, last May, a longshoremen's strike. My name is not Matthew F., therefore I am uncertain whether I am the person mentioned or not. It is said I was introduced to one Dempsey and O'Connor, two officers in the Longshoremen's Union, by a man by the name of Driscoll, and that I said I represented German interests that would spend a million dollars to finance a longshoremen's strike.

"I noticed the name of Frank J. Donahue of the Industrial Accident Board is also brought into this matter with a lot of other wild statements. Permit me, as I am concerned, to state that this whole affairs is a pipe dream on the part of some labor leaders, or a half-baked newspaper fake.

"I positively deny that I ever held a meeting with Dempsey in the Quincy House or any other place, I never spoke to Dempsey in my life, and would not know him if I saw him. I deny that either Dempsey or Driscoll ever introduced me to O'Connor, or that I ever spoke to O'Connor in their presence. If the Driscoll referred to is Dennis D. Driscoll, I may say that I have known him for more than twenty years, and in all that time I have never once discussed labor matters with him.

"I have met O'Connor a few times, and each time at his request. He introduced himself to me, and spoke of a bill introduced last Spring in the New York Legislature which I opposed before the Committee on Cities at Albany at that time. I never asked O'Connor to declare a strike. I doubt very much if O'Connor had sufficient authority to declare a strike. I believe that power rests in the local organization, and if I desired to bring about a strike O'Connor is the last man I would approach.

"I am perfectly willing to make an affidavit that I was never asked by any German or by any person representing Germany to bring about a strike, and I also deny that I ever represented German interests anywhere. Some one is being 'buffaloed' badly if they are foolish enough to believe that certain labor leaders were offered $1,000,000 and refused it.

"Any communication that I may have sent to O'Connor was in connection with legislative matters and properly signed. I defy him or anybody else to prove otherwise."

Dennis D. Driscoll, who is also mentioned in the story, said:

"The statement in The World that I knew something about this matter but did not want to say anything is absolutely false. I did not arrange a meeting between Cummings and O'Connor. I introduced Cummings to Dempsey when we met by accident in the Quincy House. Soon afterward, at dinner, I told Dempsey that I was suspicious from rumors I had heard, and that Dempsey had better stand by his agreement to the employers to the letter. I told Dempsey I could not make any person and had no proof. I said I did not know whether Cummings was mixed up in it or not."

O'CONNOR TELLS OF OFFER.

Says Cummings Stated Irish-Americans Started the Plot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—Thomas Y. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Union, who is attending a district meeting here, admitted tonight that Matthew Cummings of Boston, pleaded with him to bring about strikes among the longshoremen on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

"I was to have $1,035,000 to pull these strikes," O'Connor said. "Cummings said at a New York meeting that his scheme was that of the United Irish Societies, working in conjunction with the German societies of the United States. I did not believe him. I insisted that before I would go through with the deal, I should know from where the money came.

"Do you know Cummings had the figures of our organization down better than I do. We have approximately 24,000 members in deep water unions. For a month's strike at the rate of $45 per month strike benefits it would figure up $1,035,000. Cummings had this all figured out.

"Of course, when I got the full import of the proposal I turned my information over to the United States Government officials.

"I made trips to the Pacific Coast and had trouble in keeping the men in line at Seattle and Tacoma. The men in New York, Boston and other ports have begun to realize that the agitation of German sympathizers will not gain them anything."

PLOTTERS BUSY AT SEATTLE.

Labor Leader Says There Is No Doubt German Agents Were at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—John Kean, who is Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Union here, said today concerning the alleged plot to tie up munitions exports:

"I do not know that I frustrated the efforts of the Germans to bring about a strike of the longshoremen, but I do know that I was instrumental in getting the men to sign the new agreement with the shippers in opposition to certain influences that were strongly pro-German.

"This was most strongly evidenced at Seattle, where, from the circumstances that presented themselves, I was and am strongly of the opinion that German money was being offered the men and the members of the Executive Committees to prevent the execution of the new agreement and thus bring about a strike that would tie up all shipping on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. These men were promised large strike benefits, and these promises unquestionably came through German agents. Of course, I have no direct evidence, because I was only concerned in preventing trouble and not in bringing the troublemakers to account.

VON MACH WOULD AID STRIKE.

But He Says He Gave Cummings No Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

CASTINE, Maine, Sept. 13.—While denying that he wrote a letter of introduction for Matthew Cummings to high German officials in this country, Dr. Edmund von Mach stated tonight that he would gladly do all in his power to help a strike of longshoremen if asked. On the latter point he said:

"If the moral sense of the longshoremen, who better than any one else know to what enormous proportions this traffic has grown, should revolt against this bloody business and if only the needs of their women and children should keep them from refusing to handle it in the future, I would gladly give my last penny to keep the wolf from their doors.

The reason for his visit or how long he might stay could not be learned.

Dr. Dumba still refused to see reporters today. Arrangements for the breaking up of the establishment and the departure of the household are still going on, but no one here is willing to suggest a date for the Ambassador's final departure from Lenox. Dr. Dumba has engaged a furniture packer of Pittsfield to prepare his personal effects for shipment, and has notified his chauffeur that he would not require his services after the end of the week.

AGENTS OF DUMBA ACTIVE IN THE WEST

Rounding Up, Arming, and Drilling Reservists and Preaching "A Free Poland."

ACCREDITED TO RED CROSS

Find Some of the Poles Hostile—Detroit Employers Seek to Discover Violations of Neutrality Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—As a sequel to the recent disclosures of Ambassador Dumba's activities employers of Austro-Hungarian labor in the thickly settled Delray district are investigating, through the Corporations Auxiliary Company, recruiting activities, the enrollment of reservists and physical examinations undergone by residents in that territory, to determine whether there have been violations of the neutrality laws.

In addition to large numbers of Austro-Hungarian reservists who reside there, numbers of American citizens, it is asserted, holders of naturalization papers, likewise have been assembled, examined and certified for military duty. The agents of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in these activities were Dr. Ernest Ludwig, Austrian Consul in Cleveland, and his Vice Consul, Hans Polenyi.

In other quarters facts established today were: First, the arming for military training, preparatory to avowed departure for the European battlefields, of a large number of Austrian subjects or former subjects in Detroit and Toledo and frequent drills participated in by these men; second, secret propaganda caried on by two agents of the Austro-Hungarian Government, bearing safe conducts from ex-Premier Berchtoldt of Vienna, which, if not violative of the neutrality laws, or the cause of such violations by others, are still declared to demand official action.

Austrian Secret Agents.

These men are Dr. Felix Mlynarski and Arthur Walenty Hausner, Austrian secret agents, answerable to Dr. Dumba, and active in the work of the Polish National Defense Committee, (Naczelny Komitet Narodowy,) whose Western headquarters are in Chicago. Dr. Mlynarski is known in Galicia as a novelist of Socialistic propensities. Mr. Hausner was for a time Socialist member of the Hungarian Parliament. He has been active as a propagandist in the cause of Austria-Hungary for nearly a year in the United States. During this time he has been in close touch with Dr. Dumba, with whom he has conferred. He has addressed public meetings in nearly all the large cities of the United States, notably Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland. Of late he has encountered violent opposition from the Polish element, which he has sought to enroll under Austro-Hungarian allegiance.

Both men have collected large sums of money from the Austrian and Polish working classes of the Middle West for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the Polish Legion, (Legioni Polskie,) an integral part of the Austrian Landsturm. The amount collected was estimated today by a former adherent at between $35,000 and $50,000.

Division Among the Poles.

These agents in their travels have paid special attention to the Austro-Polish industrial communities. Their sentiments have not been concurred in by all of the Polish population of this district, numbering 220,000, and in Chicago 250,000. Some of these Poles, nearly all of whom were born under the Austro-Hungarian flag, assert that the realization of the Polish national aspirations lies with the victory of the Russians; others declare that a free Poland is more possible with an Austro-German victory. The work of Mlynarski and Hausner, therefore, has been directed against the anti-Austrian sentiment among the Austrian Poles, few of whom have suspected that the agents have been serving any other interest than that of a free Poland.

These two men from the time of their arrival in the United States have received their orders from Dr. Dumba or his aids. They have conferred with the Ambassador frequently at the embassy in Washington and at the Hotel St. Regis in New York.

Shortly after their arrival in New York Dr. Mlynarski opened there an Austro-Hungarian press bureau, to circularize the Polish press of the United States. One of his acts was the issuance of a pamphlet in Croatian entitled "Do Broni," ("To Arms,") which contained repeated inflammatory utterances against the Allies and in favor of Austria.

In Touch With Dr. Dumba.

During all this time, while he was conferring with his co-laborer, Dr. Mylnarski in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Washington, Hausner was busy among the Polish element of the Middle West with a semi-military propaganda. Hausner, who speaks the various Polish and Croatian dialects, as well as his native Austrian, shorts his hearers at military meetings, which have been held of late almost weekly in this territory.

Hausner, while traveling in aid of the cause of a free Poland and collecting large sums of money from workingmen to help lift the yoke of the Russian invader from the neck of their oppressed land, had an eye to Dr. Dumba as well. This was made manifest at the St. Regis Hotel in New York on Aug. 18 last, when Dr. Dumba and some friends were celebrating the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph. In the midst of the festivities a telegram to Dr. Dumba was read, in which Hausner saluted Dr. Dumba and hailed Austria as Poland's future ruler, in the following words, a translation from the original Polish:

"This aspiration will find full expression in the rebuilding of the Kingdom of Poland in connection with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, so that it will be united to Austria as Hungary now is, solving in this way the first step in the cause of freedom of nations in the East of Europe. Accept, Excellency, on this solemn day, the longings of the Poles expressed in this spirit, and which can best be summarized in this outcry: 'Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King of Poland, the Most Reverend Franz Joseph the First—long may he live!'"

TREVES IS SHELLED BY AIR SQUADRON

French Aeroplanes Bombard Ancient Rhenish Town in Reprisal for German Attacks.

NEW RAID FAR INTO BADEN

Donaueschinger and Marbach Are Targets—Fierce Artillery Fire Continues Along Front.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—More reprisal raids have been carried out by French airmen. Trèves, the ancient city of Rhenish Prussia, was attacked today by a squadron of nineteen aeroplanes, which dropped 100 shells there, hitting the station and the Bank of the Empire, according to the French War Office bulletin tonight.

Another squadron penetrated to Donaueschingen (75 miles from the French frontier and at the confluence of two rivers forming the Danube) and Marbach (in the Black Forest.)

The portion of the official report telling of these exploits says:

In retaliation for the recent bombardment of Lunéville and Compiègne by hostile aeroplanes, a squadron of nineteen aeroplanes flew over the town of Trèves this morning, dropping about a hundred shells. The station and the Bank of the Empire were undoubtedly reached.

The same squadron, after having returned to its base, in the afternoon dropped fifty-eight shells on the station at Dommary and on Baroncour.

Other aeroplanes bombarded from a low altitude the stations at Donaueschingen, on the Danube, and Marbach. In one region, where the movements of troops were reported, the efficacy of our fire against the objects aimed at was established, including a train in transit, which was obliged to stop.

The reports of other operations on the western front indicate a continuance of the heavy artillery fire at many points, some of these being places where there had been virtually no activity of any consequence for weeks previous. The French War Office bulletin tonight has this to say:

"The cannonading continues on the Yser, as well as to the north and to the south of Arras, in the sectors of Neuville, Roclincourt, and Vailly.

"To the north of the Oise our artillery has caused a destructive fire on the organizations of the enemy and the works at Beuvraignes.

Several groups of German infantry have again been dispersed before Andrechy.

On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne we have violently bombarded the trenches, batteries and cantonments of the enemy in the environs of Sapigneul and Neuville, near Berry-au-Bac.

Artillery actions and bomb fighting have occurred in Champagne, in the Argonne and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

There has been an intermittent bombardment in the Vosges to the east of Metzeral and Sudelkopf.

SCOTT TO DEFEND LONDON.

Admiral Placed in Charge of Guns to Combat Air Attacks.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is officially announced that Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Bart., ex-Director of Naval Gunnery, Practice, has been appointed to take charge of the gunnery defenses of London against attacks by enemy aircraft.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—The Daily Chronicle says in an article today: "The public will welcome the announcement that Admiral Sir Percy Scott has been appointed to take charge of the whole service of anti-aircraft guns for the defense of London against Zeppelins.

"We have been fortunate so far in escaping any important damage from the material or military point of view on the occasion of the recent Zeppelin visits, but the man in the street, without wishing to murmur unduly against those in authority, is inclined to ask why the Zeppelins have so destructive a fire. Having seen how readily an airship at a great height can be picked out by a searchlight, he wonders why it cannot be picked off by a gun, bearing in mind the size of the target and the fact that its distance, though great, is short compared to those at which naval actions are fought.

"Of course, only a very special gun has the requisite vertical range, but it exists, and there is no reason why we should not have enought of it.

Royal Baking Powder Co., Brooklyn
216x85 feet; 5 stories and basement; 400 lbs. live load on 2d and 5th floors; 250 lbs. live load on 3d and 4th floors.
Benj. Finkenspieper, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

These owners required a building that would support heavy vibrating machinery—with little or no vibration-effect on either building or machinery. Plenty of light, also.

The building was completed in 5½ months.

TURNER
Construction Co

MORE GOLD COMING HERE.

Bank of England to Export $11,900,000—Exchange Rates Fluctuate

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Announcement was made today by the Bank of England that gold to the amount of £2,390,000 ($11,900,000) had been engaged for export to the United States.

The exchange market showed its customary vagaries today. Cable transfers opened at 4.67@4.67½. The rate hardened to 4.68, at which point there were several transactions, and then eased to 4.67.

Operators virtually closed their books until a large buyer appeared and forced down the rate to 4.65½@4.66. Such erratic fluctuations probably will continue until the plan of the Anglo-French Commission is made known.

WESTERN BANKS TO HELP.

Argue That Allies' Loan Will All Be Spent in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—That the Federal Reserve banks will have to take a hand in the $1,000,000,000 loan to the allied Governments is certain. Many banks are preparing to take a large amount of the loan, and this will necessitate rediscounting in Government banks.

Theodore Wold, Governor of the Ninth Regional Reserve Bank, said tonight that he did not expect heavy rediscounting. Mr. Wold's view is not held by bankers who expect to take part of the loan.

Mr. Wold said the loan was absolutely necessary, but that very little, if any, of the money would go out of the country.

ASK $1,000,000,000 CREDIT FOR ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

would not help business firms and individuals who are trying to carry on their commercial trade with this country. On that score the head of one of the largest national banks in the country said last evening:

"That would mean a further and continued loss in exchange. The result would not be a sudden stoppage of our exports other than shells and guns, but it would prove the beginning, and eventually we would lose the last of our export trade."

One fact was strongly impressed on all of their callers by the British and French Commissioners. It was that the foreign exchange problem as it now exists is America's problem just as certainly as it is that of Great Britain, as the fiscal agent of all the Allies. The point had been driven home earlier in the day by James J. Hill in a statement calling attention to the interest which the American farmer had in the necessity for making it possible for Europe to continue its purchases of wheat from this country. It was developed by Lord Reading in a statement which he made to the newspaper men last evening. He said:

"We are not in a position to make a statement at the present time because we are studying the conditions in New York and elsewhere in relation to American exchange on London and Paris. We have come here on a mission of international exchange, and we would like it if the American people would get away from the question of war munitions.

Lord Reading on Exchange.

"We have been seeing a considerable number of persons, including many prominent bankers and other gentlemen who are interested in the stability of exchange. The one thing that has been very striking about it is that every one is agreed, as one would expect, as to the great importance to be attributed to the regulation of exchange in order to assure more stable conditions than have obtained heretofore.

"The sudden and considerable drop in exchange naturally has and must disturb conditions and relations between the United States, Great Britain, and France, inasmuch as it makes it so difficult to see ahead what the rate of exchange will be, and, moreover, because it makes so material a difference in the price at which Americans sell goods and at which Englishmen and Frenchmen buy them.

"You have in the United States a very large surplus of foodstuffs and other material you want to export. We, on the other hand, want to import many of these things from you. Nothing is more difficult to the commercial man than to arrange a fixed price when exchange is as unstable as at the present time. It is the consensus of opinion that it is imminently desirable that steps be taken by which the stability of exchange can be secured. We have been occupied in the study of conditions and in informing ourselves as to the state of affairs in New York regarding exchange."

Bankers Visit Commissioners.

Private detectives guard the hallways of the floor on which the commission is housed, and no one is allowed to leave the elevators except by invitation. Lord Reading would not make public the names of men who were received yesterday and their arrival was so arranged that few persons around the hotel saw them come and go.

J. P. Morgan and Henry P. Davison, his partner, were among the first of the visitors. Later came Willard D. Straight, associated with the Morgan firm, who took the French representatives home with him at the end of the session. Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; James J. Hill, who had a retirement visit at his office in Nassau Street from Sir Henry Babington Smith; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Frank A. Vanderlip, who lunched with the Commissioners, were among the other visitors to the Biltmore.

Loan to Be Spent Here.

Lord Reading dismissed as preposterous a report that in addition to his duties as Chairman of the commission he would take up while here questions of international law with the State Department. He said that he expected to have quite enough to do in straightening out the foreign exchange situation.

The commission will move downtown today, taking possession of rooms in the Clearing House on Pine Street. None of the members had seen the quarters offered them, and they did not know yesterday whether or not they would be used for the remainder of their stay. Nor would they venture an opinion as to the duration of their visit.

Emphasis was laid by all of the commissioners in their talks with American bankers on the fact that if the proposed loan succeeds, the money to be raised will be spent to the last penny in the United States in paying for wheat, cotton, meat, and other commodity shipments, as well as munitions of war. In the opinion of the commission that should classify it as a commercial loan.

James J. Hill Urges Loan.

James J. Hill had this to say of the negotiations before he visited the commission:

"The maintenance of a stable rate of foreign exchange, which can be done only by the establishment in this country of a very large credit account for Great Britain, to be drawn against for the purchase of foodstuffs, is of far more importance to the United States than to England. It is not too much to say that on this the prosperity of the American farmer depends.

"It is most essential to the prosperity of our people that our wheat should get to market and find a purchaser. And if the sale of our wheat does not go forward steadily to the purchaser the latter will certainly turn elsewhere; especially if a more favorable rate of exchange gives him a greater advantage in another market than ours.

"A foreign trade of the magnitude of this cannot possibly be conducted by means of the export of gold by the purchaser. A dollar of gold sent here pays for a dollar's worth of commodities. It leaves the situation worse rather than better. We do not need the gold, which might, if it continued to come in such quantities, demoralize rather than benefit our system of currency and credit. Transactions of this size, in war as well as in peace, must be carried on through the organization of international credit."

WASHINGTON VIEW ON LOAN.

Government Not Likely to Oppose a Straight Credit Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information was received in Washington tonight that the Anglo-French Financial Commission, now in New York, had made a proposal to American bankers for a loan of $1,000,000,000, and that the question of neutrality had been referred to Washington, where it was answered that no Governmental opposition need be feared if the proposal involved simply a straight credit plan.

From the State Department it was learned that no proposal from the visiting financiers had been laid before the diplomatic branch of the American Government. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury is not in town, but at the Treasury Department it was thought that such a proposal, if referred to Washington, would go to the Department of State. It is possible, however, that it was made directly to Mr. McAdoo, or that the attitude of the Administration was sounded in more informal ways.

The Government has already let it be known positively that there was nothing unneutral in the floating of loans in this country for any of the belligerent powers. This pronouncement, it is true, was made earlier in the war and referred to smaller amounts than the large proposal put forward by the Anglo-French Commissioners, but it was explained tonight in an official quarter that it would be a reasonable inference that the size of the loan would not modify the principle.

The Federal Reserve Board has not passed directly on the propriety of rediscounting paper arising from the exportation of munitions of war, but in response to a request for an adverse ruling on the question from Labor's National Peace Council, the board did decline to rule so.

The feeling here is that a banker's acceptance arising from a contraband shipment would be viewed simply as to its economic aspects without regard to the purpose of the shipment. In other words, an acceptance arising from the exportation of arms and warlike supplies would be approved if the security were considered sufficient and the transaction made in good faith. It is not believed that the Federal Reserve Board would go into the motives of the shipment or into the indirect effect of such trade upon the war.

ASSAIL PLANS FOR LOAN.

10,000 German-Americans See Attempt to Embroil Us.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—More than 10,000 German-Americans of Baltimore, who attended a German celebration in Riverview Park today under the auspices of the Independent Citizens Union of Maryland, adopted a resolution calling upon President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to take steps to balk an alleged "attempt on the part of large moneyed interests of Great Britain, aided by bankers and certain newspapers in this country, to embroil the United States in the European war as an ally of England."

The offering of the resolution came as a climax to the address of Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, President of the National German-American Alliance.

Dr. Hexamer asserted that there was a conspiracy on the part of large moneyed interests and the subsidized press to place peace-loving German-Americans in a false light and to convict them of being traitors to the country in which they lived, to which they had contributed their best to make it the greatest nation in the world.

HUNGARIAN PRESS UPHOLDS DUMBA

Continued from Page 1.

ister von Jagow to Berlin, the Foreign Minister having been preparing on Saturday to go to Vienna.

The possibility of a diplomatic rupture with the United States is being discussed by the newspapers.

President's Position Correct.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—In an article in the Vossiche eZitung entitled "Tension," George Bernhard, the political writer, discusses the Dumba incident as a prelude to a survey of the general European situation. He says that the course pursued by Ambassador Dumba might not have been diplomatic, but that whether it was justifiable under international law is a debatable point.

"The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, however, rendered indirectly a great service," Herr Bernhard continued, "for he has called attention to the exploitation of poor workingmen in ammunition factories. This is absolutely comprehensible. The Ambassador desired to sever the bonds of these white slaves. It was the more his duty to make the attempt, since these people invited severe penalties by their inimical acts.

"The Ambassador was not only justified but was under obligation to point out, either personally or through Consuls, the undignified and punishable procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "absolutely correct," and adds:

"It again gives specific assurance that the relations of the two nations shall remain as of old. (The American Government calls them friendly.)"

Herr Bernhard expresses the belief that there is no likelihood of more serious complications.

VON PAPEN SPEEDING WEST.

Spends Several Hours in Chicago on Way to Yellowstone Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, was in Chicago for a few hours today on his way to the Yellowstone National Park. Captain von Papen, who is accompanied by Prince Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the German Embassy, passed part of his stay in this city in seclusion at the Blackstone Hotel. He refused to discuss diplomatic matters or the suggestion that he was in danger of being requested by the State Department to retire from the United States.

While here Captain von Papen made a tour of Chicago's park and boulevard system, and later was taken to the lake front to witness a demonstration of Commodore James A. Pugh's new motor boat, which broke a record, making more than sixty miles an hour. Subsequently Captain von Papen and Prince Hatzfeldt boarded a train for the West.

DUMBA, TOO, MAY GO BACK HOME ON LEAVE

Course Turkey Pursued in Case of Rustem Bey—U.S. Agents to Question Archibald.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—No response has been received by this Government to the request cabled last week to the Government of Austria-Hungary that Ambassador Dumba be recalled on account of his connection with the plan to cripple munition plants in this country. But the silence of the Austro-Hungarian Government is not regarded as strange in view of an understanding here that Dr. Dumba is in communication with the Foreign Office in Vienna, with a view to effecting an arrangement by which he will be recalled on leave of absence for personal report. A request of that character is supposed to have been made by Dr. Dumba on a suggestion from Vienna. Should this course be adopted it would enable Dr. Dumba to preserve his standing as a member of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service, and probably would not interfere with his assignment to another diplomatic post.

It has frequently been arranged to grant leaves of absence to diplomatic officers to spare them from the humiliation of being recalled at the request of Governments to which they were accredited. The most recent case in this country was that of Rustem Bey, who incurred the displeasure of President Wilson by an interview suggesting that American solicitude for Turkish treatment of Armenian Christians came with bad grace in view of the infliction of the water cure by United States soldiers during the Philippines insurrection, and the lynching of negroes in the south. While no request for Rustem Bey's recall was made, he received a letter indicating the dissatisfaction of President Wilson over the interview, and left Washington almost immediately, announcing that he was returning to Turkey on leave of absence. He has never returned to this capital.

A similar course is to be followed in the case of Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, who was mentioned by Ambassador Dumba in the intercepted letter as having approved the plan to cripple munition plants. Captain von Papen is now on leave of absence from the German Embassy, and if the British and French Governments are willing to give him safe conduct across the ocean, the leave will be extended indefinitely to enable him to return to his own country.

Although the United States District Attorney in New York has been instructed by the Department of Justice to make an examination to ascertain the character of the service performed by James F. J. Archibald, an American citizen, in carrying certain documents to Europe for Ambassador Dumba, it is likely that even if it should be decided that Archibald is liable to prosecution, he will not be taken into custody on his arrival in New York on the Holland-America steamship Rotterdam, upon which he is now crossing the ocean.

The State Department and the Department of Justice naturally are anxious to learn as much as possible about Archibald's arrangements with Ambassador Dumba, and two agents of the Department of Justice have been assigned to meet him on his arrival in New York and question him on the subject. It was said today that he might be kept under surveillance after reaching American territory pending decision as to action. One of the points brought forward in the case involves the question whether Archibald knew the contents of the documents he carried or was aware of the scheme to tie up munition plants. Ignorance in these connections might obtain immunity for him.

BEATEN OVER DUMBA ISSUE.

Missouri German Defending Wilson Manhandled by Fellow-Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 13.—Because he defended President Wilson's course in the controversy with Austria-Hungary over the sale of munitions to the Allies and condemned the activities of Ambassador Dmba, Henry Vogelman, President of the St. Joseph Branch of the German-American Alliance, was attacked and severely beaten last night by several delegates to the convention of the Missouri German-American Alliance now in session here. Vogelman is so badly injured that he will be unable to act as toastmaster at the banquet of the organization here tonight. The

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Yellowlegs and Yellowbacks

Temptation lies in every breath of the crisp Autumn air.

The kildees, succulent snipe and plover are tripping gayly along the shore, untrenched and unsuspecting.

It's time to get out with your gun.

The man that hunts the yellowlegs along the beaches will be the one to capture the yellowbacks in town.

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New suits of striped knitted "Innsbrook," now being shown for the first time; $29.50 to $39.50.

"Thorntweed" suits, and suits of English tweeds, homespuns, corduroys, covey cloth and Engladine.

Top coats, motor coats, camtus coats, raincoats, sweaters in new colors—and a selection of sporting hats never before approached.

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The choice of American made shotguns, in sufficient variety to assure each individual the gun he should have, carefully fitted to him by experts.

Prices from $15 to $250.

Also the Joseph Lang & Son hand-made London shotguns, of worldwide reputation, for which this house is United States agent.

Altogether the most complete selection of sporting guns to be found on this continent, including the Jeffery rifles.

Full supplies of ammunition for sportsmen—the present scarcity having been anticipated.

Decoys, gun cases, ammunition belts and bags, game calls, sportsmen's seats, waders—every known requisite of the hunter.

The "Swithin" Coat for Golfers

One of the many exclusive A. & F. models in the sportsmen's clothes department.

Made of rubberized silk, with large arm-holes and back-plait, allowing a full swing and a follow through.

Price, $10.

Golf, shooting, riding, and country suits—tweeds, "Thorntweed," covey cloth, homespuns, checks and plaids.

Sporting hosiery, gloves, hats, caps and shoes.

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53-57 West 36th St., New York

MEXICANS KILL U.S. CAVALRYMAN

Two Troopers Dead, One Wounded in a Surprise Attack Near Brownsville.

ASSAILANTS DRIVEN OFF

Ten Americans, in a Half-Hour Fight, Rout Three Times Their Number.

FIVE MEXICANS ARRESTED

Attackers, Apparently Residents of Texas, Carried Off Two Wounded —Troops Held Ready to Act.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 13.—Two American soldiers lost their lives in a carefully planned attack by Mexicans early today on a camp of patrol of the Third Cavalry, near Santa Maria, Texas. As a result American troops in the lower Rio Grande Valley were held in readiness for instant action tonight.

Private Anthony Kratt of Detroit was shot through the head and died before the fight was over, and Trumpeter Harold T. Forney of Watertown, N. Y., was shot through the abdomen and died several hours later. Sergeant James J. Walsh was slightly wounded.

Although surprised and surrounded, the ten troopers of Troop A, Twelfth United States Cavalry, under Sergeant Walsh, made a spectacular defense and stood off and forced to retire three times their number of assailants.

The camp of the American soldiers where the fight took place was located in a grove of ebony trees surrounding a shed in a ranch corral. The men slept in the shed, and when the first to awake at dawn went outside to start the camp-fire, he saw a man on top of a straw-stack 100 yards away and five others on the ground near by. He shouted a warning to Sergeant Walsh, who aroused the remainder of his command just as the Mexicans near the straw-stack opened fire.

Fight Lasted Half an Hour.

At this signal four other parties of Mexicans who had taken shelter on all sides of the American camp also opened fire. Taking what shelter they could, the American troops replied briskly, and after thirty minutes' fighting their accurate aim made the Mexican shelters too hot for the occupants, and they withdrew, carrying two wounded men with them.

A search later showed where the majority of the attacking party had crawled through the cotton patches to the shelter of thick brush some distance from the corral. They were traced from the brush along the river road to a point near a large ranch above the scene of battle, where they apparently separated. It is believed others of the band retreated toward the river.

They showed a thorough familiarity with the country about the camp. From the rifle fire, members of the American Patrol estimated their assailants at thirty.

Colonel A. P. Blockson, commanding at Fort Brown, made a dash to the scene of the fight in an automobile today, calling in patrols and placing officers to search the neighborhood.

Major Edward F. Anderson, Twelfth Cavalry, said tonight he was positive many of the attacking party were Mexicans living on the American side of the line, and it was thought that some of them might be among the Mexican laborers found peacefully working in the vicinity a few hours after the skirmish was over.

Five Mexicans Arrested.

Five Mexicans living at the ranch house near the scene of the fight were arrested and taken to San Benito. One of them, who a few days ago is alleged to have threatened an American officer that he would kill one of the latter's men today, walked through the zone of fire to carry a bucket of water to Kraft before the latter died. Army officers are undecided whether or not this was a plan to avert suspicion.

In response to Colonel Blocksom's request that he arrest Luis de la Rosa and Aniceto Pizano, said to be in Natamoros, General E. P. Nafarrate, Carranza commander at Matamoros, said that he was searching for the men. General Nafarrate today ordered Lieut. Col. Vasquez of his force to report on the actions of his men at Cavazos Crossing, where a fight occurred between Mexicans and Americans a week ago.

State peace officers who searched the American houses in the vicinity of today's fight collected two wagonloads of arms, but it is said that they found nothing to connect any American with the fight. Many old-fashioned firearms in possession of Mexicans were seized and destroyed.

A troop of cavalry was sent to a point below Brownsville to investigate a report that Mexicans were crossing the river in that section.

Colonel Robert L. Bullard, at Harlingen, received a report today that a rural mail carrier had been fired on from ambush near Edinburg, Texas. He is said to have escaped uninjured.

Private Craft, who was killed today, had been in the army only four months.

Official Report of the Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 13.—Following is the official report of the fighting at Santa Maria this morning as made to Southern Department Headquarters by Major Edward Anderson, commanding the San Benito border patrol sub-district:

Sergeant James J. Walsh, in command of a detachment of ten men of Troop A, Third Cavalry, stationed at the outpost at Turner's Ranch, about five miles east of Santa Maria, fired on at daybreak this morning by bandits estimated to have numbered from twenty to thirty, posted at five or more places and covered by shelter surrounding camp.

The fire was returned and the fighting continued half an hour. Several hundred shots were fired. Sergeant Walsh shot in leg, not serious; Trumpeter Harold J. Forney shot through abdomen, Private Arthur Kraft shot. Forney and Kraft have since died.

Another of our detachments closed in from the military road and bandits withdrew into the brush. Other detachments of our men closed in from Santa Maria, Harlingen, San Benito, and Los Indios, and have been at work all day endeavoring to locate bandits. Believed bandits are principally people living in vicinity.

Have furnished supports for civil officers who have been searching all houses on river, seizing arms and arresting suspicious characters, many arms being seized. Five Mexicans found by our men near the scene of fighting were held and turned over to civil authorities. ANDERSON.

Rangers Warned from the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—In response to the request of General Funston, an order was issued today by Governor Ferguson directing all peace officers and citizens, as well as State Rangers, to remain away from the Rio Grande River front in the disturbed border district. The Mexican soldiers who line the opposite bank have given notice that they will fire on Texas peace officers and citizens, but will not attack United States troops.

As a result of this situation many plantations that border the Rio Grande on the American side will be temporarily abandoned.

NAON STAYS FOR CONFERENCE.

Latin-Americans May Discuss Mexico with Lansing Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Announcement was authorized at the State Department today that the next conference between Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American conferees on the Mexican situation would be held in the course of the present week. The meeting will be held in Washington, despite the extreme warm weather, because the German-American situation and other matters of importance render it impossible for the Secretary of State to proceed to some other city for such a conference.

The announcement of the meeting was made after Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina, had visited Secretary Lansing at the State Department to talk over the Mexican situation. Dr. Naon had planned to sail for Buenos Aires on Wednesday, Sept. 15, but has now changed the date of his departure until Tuesday, Sept. 21, so as to be able to attend the meeting of the Pan-American conferees with Mr. Lansing. It is expected that the conference will be held Wednesday or Thursday of the present week.

The Washington Government is closely watching the progress of the military campaign in Northern Mexico. Most of the advices from American Government agents in Northern Mexico give the impression that the Carranza campaign is making remarkable progress, and that Villa's forces are being steadily driven back toward Chihuahua.

PRAISES CARRANZA'S ANSWER.

El Mexicano Says It Removes All Pretext for Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13.—Referring to Carranza's answer to the Pan-American note, El Mexicano says:

"The First Chief's willingness to discuss all matters that concern foreign powers and their nationals ought to satisfy them. This offer removes all pretext for intervention, for on the basis of international law no outside power can or ought even to attempt to discuss Mexico's internal affairs, which are our exclusive business. In consequence, if what they are anxious about is their interests, such as indemnification for the damage to foreign properties and securities, the resumption of payment of coupons of the public debt, and other problems of the same kind, such questions can and ought to be discussed with the Constitutionalist Government, which has not and will not refuse such discussion, for it is zealous for the honor and good name of Mexico and will discharge to the full each and all its obligations."

El Mexicano says it expects the Pan-American conferees to accept Carranza's proposal of a meeting to discuss international issues.

FOOD FOR MEXICO CITY.

Large Shipment Started Yesterday from Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 13.—Railway traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City is now re-established. 3,000 soldiers having been detailed to protect the line. A large shipment of flour, beans, and corn was sent to Mexico City this morning.

Government officials say they are shipping American supplies on passenger trains, while supplies for Mexicans have to wait for regular freight trains. As proof of his good faith in helping American shippers the head of the railway service showed way bills for hides and other merchandise belonging to American shippers when native shippers could not get cars. He also showed way bills for sixteen cars of salt shipped to Mexico City by an American company when the Government was short of cars for carrying troops.

CARRANZA'S CORRECTNESS.

He Assures Washington His Soldiers Have Kept on Their Own Side.

That the Carranza Government is in no wise concerned with the troubles along the Rio Grande and at other points on the international boundary, and that Constitutionalist commanders on the border have strictly adhered to orders not to do anything that would increase the tension between the United States and Mexico, is the gist of a statement cabled to the State Department by the Vera Cruz Government within the last few days.

The cablegram to the Consulate General here, as translated, reads:

The Washington Government has been officially notified that the Constitutionalist forces have nothing whatever to do with the troubles on the border. None of their troops have crossed the border. All the Constitutionalist commanders along the border have been instructed to protect the line and to prevent the roving bands from crossing the United States line.

The State Department has also been notified that Francis, the newspaper correspondent charged with false and malicious libel, has been discharged from custody with the understanding that he would leave the country. He was given the necessary assistance by Special Representative Silliman.

COURT CRITICISES TRAVIS.

Advertises to Trap Detectives When Many Men Are Idle.

When Irving Rosshtim, 28 years old, of 87 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with attempting to obtain work as a private detective without a license, the Magistrate said the State Controller's office was using an objectionable method in employing newspaper advertisements as traps, particularly in the case of men without work. Rossheim said he told an attaché of the State Controller's office that he had had experience in getting evidence, because he was out of work and had two children and a wife to support.

Henry Rossheim, his brother, said it was an outrage to trap a man in such a way. Rossheim was held for trial, the Magistrate saying he thought the Justices would be lenient when they learned the situatoin. Bail was fixed at $100 and furnished.

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
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In the State of New York

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
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Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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"Better Goods for the Same Money, or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES of SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 9-14-15. Greenhut's. 80

Furniture Specials
Scheduled for Today

$35 Parlor Suites **$27.50**
3 pieces; loose cushion seats; frames made of selected birch, finished mahogany; veneer seats, so suite can be used without cushions.

$10 Simplex Couch Bed—complete **$7.45**

$15 Stickley Fumed Oak Rocker **$8.75**
Genuine Spanish leather automobile seat.

$25 Solid Mahogany Colonial Bedsteads **$19.50**

$16 Solid Mahogany Arm Chairs **$10.25**
Upholstered seat, with cane back.

$17 Triple Mirror Walnut Toilet Tables **$10.45**

$23 Brass Bed Outfits **$13.95**
Consisting of 2-inch continuous post brass bedstead with five 1-inch filling rods. All regular sizes; bright and satin finish. Soft top mattress and guaranteed Rome link spring.

Sale of Guaranteed Bed Springs

Former Price.	Sale Price.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
$3.15	$2.50	$6.00	$4.50
$3.85	$3.00	$8.50	$6.50
$5.00	$3.50	$10.00	$7.50

Japanese and China Straw Mattings

Included in the lot are FANCY COLORED JAPANESE MATTINGS, in fancy patterns and plain white. Attractive colorings and plain checks in CHINA MATTINGS; also plain white.

Japanese Mattings		China Mattings	
25c grade.....Sale	18c	25c grade.....Sale	18c
35c grade.....Sale	24c	30c grade.....Sale	22c
50c grade.....Sale	39c	35c grade.....Sale	24c
		40c grade.....Sale	27c
		45c grade.....Sale	29c

Framed Pictures

Hand-Colored Gravures and Prints—regularly to $1.19 ..... **69c**

Brown Toned Prints—in antique gilt frames **95c**

Fruit Pictures—in oval dark frames; regularly 79c **55c**

Genuine Hand-Painted Pastels—large variety of subjects **$1.95**

Framed Oil Paintings—deep gilt and gold burnished frames; glass and shadow boxes; regularly to $3.95 ..... **$2.50**

China and Glassware

$8.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets **$6.50**
100 piece sets; 2 neat spray decorations for choice; pink and blue; set includes soup tureen, sugar and creamer, 3 platters, etc. Complete for 12 persons.

$4.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets **$3.50**
56 pieces; same grade and decoration as above. Full service for 6 persons.

23c to 35c English Decorated Rockingham Tea Pots **19c**
Various decorations and shapes; all sizes.

"Frisbie" Shirts and Collars
In the Greatest Sale Any New York Store Has Ever Had.

Today this Sale takes on a new lease of life, for we have added immense lots from our reserve stocks.

Men's and Boys' 15c Laundered and Soft Collars —sizes 12 to 19½; at **6c**

Men's Colored and White Negligee and Full Dress Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; usually to $3; at **89c**

Men's White Laundered Dress and Full Dress Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; usually $1 to $1.50; at **49c**

THE COLLARS of the standard "Frisbie" make are today featured in the best haberdashery stores of the country. The laundered collars, as stated, usually sell for 15c each. The Soft Collars at from 15c to 50c.

The styles are the most fashionable of the season. YOUR FAVORITE IS AMONG THEM. And they are delivered to you, FRESH —SPOTLESS—in their ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF SAILOR COLLARS FOR YOUNG CHAPS WHO WEAR THE SMALLER SIZES.

THE "FRISBIE" SHIRTS present a collection that is simply bewildering for the variety offered for choice.

Here are materials of the choicest, including FINEST PERCALES and HANDSOME SILK MIXED MADRAS CLOTHS. The WHITE DRESS AND FULL DRESS SHIRTS are also calculated to please any taste.

In a word, you have choice of

New Full Dress Shirts of All Kinds
New Negligee Shirts with Soft or Laundered Cuffs
New Tucked, Plaited or Plain Bosom Shirts
New Short Stiff Bosom Shirts
New White Plaited or Plain Bosom Shirts

All sizes are here, and EVERY SHIRT IS PERFECT FITTING.

"Frisbie" Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; made to retail up to $3; Sale, at	89c	"Frisbie" White Dress and Full Dress Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; made to retail at $1 to $1.50; at	49c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

B. Altman & Co.

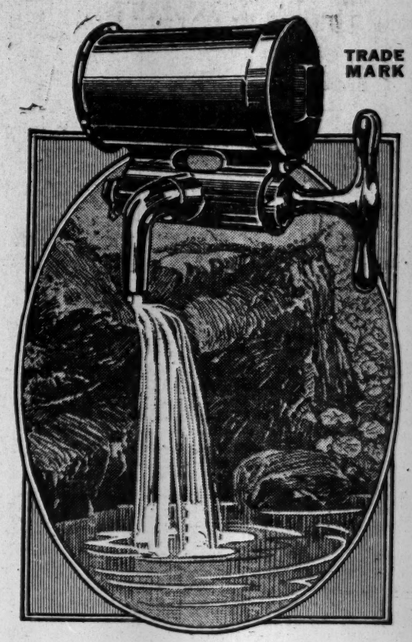
A Special Sale of Black Dress Silks

is now being held and will be continued throughout the week. Included are imported faille and cachemire de soie, lustrous satins of fine quality; drap charmeuse, meteor and crepe de Chine, gros de Londres and taffetas,

marked at extraordinary concessions from usual prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

"Makes Every Faucet a Crystal Spring"



The DUPLEX Gives You Better Drinking Water Than The Most Expensive Bottled Water

Cut Out the Cost of Bottled Spring Water

An Important Message of Economy to Business Concerns

There are large concerns in this community who are spending from $1000 to $1500 a year for bottled spring water. There are small ones that spend only a hundred—or less. Wherever you stand between these two extremes we want to PROVE TO YOU that your bottled-water bills are a NEEDLESS and UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.

We will go farther than that. We will show you how you can get BETTER drinking water than the finest bottled water, and WITHOUT COST after the first six months.

We will talk in the language of figures and performance. We will show you, for instance, how our system is saving a large mail order house $1300 a year; a prominent silk house, $800; a large printing house, $750; a well known typewriter concern, $750; a sugar refinery, $500; and so on.

If, therefore, you are interested in SAVING MONEY and supplying yourself and your employes with BETTER, PURER, CLEANER DRINKING WATER, you will be interested in the

DUPLEX FILTER

Self-Cleaning

Never have so many people been fooled as by the Bottled Spring Water Delusion. It is well known among bacteriologists and chemists that uncharged bottled water, in twenty-four hours, becomes STALE, STAGNANT WATER, no matter how pure and fine it was when taken fresh from Nature's spring. It has undergone a process of putrefaction which doesn't affect its APPEARANCE, but does affect its taste, smell, and PURITY.

Attach a Duplex Filter to your city water pipe line and you convert your faucet into a perpetual spring of the finest drinking water known—sparkling, healthful, crystal clear and above all ABSOLUTELY FRESH and PURE.

All authorities agree that Croton water (which is itself a spring water of the highest quality) is the best drinking water obtainable in Greater New York. The recent report of the Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply stated it to be "safer to drink than most bottled waters"—even without filtering.

The Duplex Filter is the first practical, sanitary, absolutely and constantly efficient, trouble-proof filter system, as good for the home or office as for the large institution, mercantile house or manufacturing plant.

It is SELF CLEANING—the turn of a lever causes all dirt and impurities to be forced out by a reversed stream of water. It cannot collect and retain filth and dirt, as do filters of the old-fashioned type.

It lasts a lifetime. One installed in St. Luke's Hospital is still in use after eleven years of service. NO PART HAS EVER BEEN CHANGED OR RENEWED.

Ten thousand Duplex Filters are giving service in New York and Chicago territories alone. Among the users are Studebaker Corporation, Columbia Graphophone Co., Kalem Film Co., National Jewelers' Board of Trade, Williamsburg Savings Bank, United States Life Insurance Co., New York Evening Journal, and scores of others equally prominent.

To Theatres and Motion Picture Makers

There are Duplex models especially adapted for use in Theatres. We also have special equipment to meet needs of motion picture film makers, where water of Duplex Purity is so highly essential. Let us send interesting facts on what we've done and what we've saved in these fields.

Free Installation Offer!

We manufacture and install Duplex Filters ranging in capacity from 20 to 1000 gallons an hour. In the case of large users, purchase price may be paid in installments based on present monthly cost of bottled water. One installation will supply a whole battery of coolers for a business institution.

To demonstrate its efficacy, we will install FREE a Duplex Filter either in your home or office and let you use it without charge for ten days. This will enable you to demonstrate without expense, whether you wish to displace your present bottled spring water with fresh Duplex Spring Water throughout your plant.

This offer holds for individual users. The price of the Duplex, home or ordinary office size, capacity 20 gallons an hour, is $25. This includes making the pipe connection to faucet of pipe line. Installment payments arranged. Filter may be moved when you move.

There is positively NO FURTHER EXPENSE—and the filter is good for a lifetime.

Write, Call or Telephone for full particulars—or to have a representative call at your home or office. Let us mail copies of endorsements from Municipal Boards of Health, well-known hospitals, physicians and chemists; also from Alfred W. McCann, the "Globe's" pure food expert.

DUPLEX FILTER SYSTEM, INC.

Home Office: 110 West 40th St., New York. Phone Bryant 3243

CHOOSING a wedding gift at Tiffany's, purchasing a new book at Dutton's, and on to the Biltmore in plenty of time for her teatime engagement, looking and feeling as fresh and cool as when she started, all because she took thought of her comfort and convenience and travelled by

FIFTH AVENUE BUS

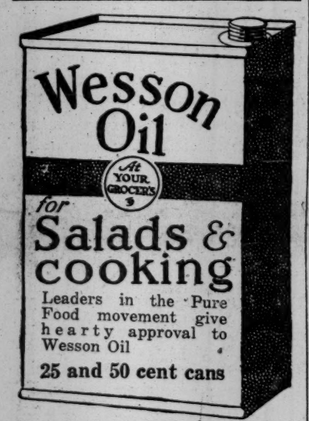
BEFORE AND AFTER

Using Cuticura on Little Skin-Tortured Baby. Trial Free.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle application of Cuticura Ointment at once relieve, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healment of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of infants and children even in severe cases.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.



Leaders in the Pure Food movement give hearty approval to Wesson Oil

25 and 50 cent cans

Our Grade B Milk is San Lac Sealed, insuring protection during delivery and convenience to our customers.

MUTUAL MILK

Grade B Pasteurized

NINE CENTS A QUART

This rich milk is produced and handled with the greatest care and attention to sanitary conditions. Learn how good it is.

Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.

MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM CO.

214 E. 22nd St. Phone, Gramercy 6346

Who is Julia Page?

Read her Story

(Out Sept. 15)

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

Author of "Mother"

ALL BOOKSHOPS

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Lobster Suppers Do Not Cause Indigestion

Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *to-day* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO KEEP.

Dramatic human experience involved in the European warfare pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound volume. One dollar, postpaid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TINY AIR SCOUTS TO CHASE ZEPPELINS

British Government Gives Practically Unlimited Orders Here.

GO OVER 100 MILES AN HOUR

Each, Though Only Thirty Feet Across Wings, Carries Two Men—18 Zeppelins Already Destroyed?

In its efforts to protect London from Zeppelin attacks the British Government has given practically unlimited orders for aeroplanes in this country, which have resulted in the development of a number of new machines of great speed and power, the latest of which, a tiny scout, had its first unofficial test yesterday morning at the flying field in Buffalo.

This scout is only thirty feet across the wings, and is driven by a Curtiss 160 horse power motor of the latest type. It carries two men, and will be used for Zeppelin chasing as well as scouting. Practically the only fixed requirement demanded by the British Government is that these scouts make at least 100 miles an hour. The one tested yesterday did a little better than 105 miles.

They are planned to carry enough fuel for at least a six-hour flight, and this will give them a radius of more than 300 miles. That is, they will be able to raid many German ports and towns from a base in England and return with ease. Their small size and great speed will make them practically impossible to hit, and it is expected that the anti-aircraft guns will be useless against them.

An officer of the British Aviation Corps explained in detail the uses of these small scouts yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and also made the statement that eighteen Zeppelins had been destroyed since the first of the year.

"We know that not fewer than eighteen Zeppelins have been accounted for by our flying squadrons and anti-airship guns," he said, "but this information has never been given out, owing to the rigid censorship, and will never be given out officially until after the war.

"Two of the Zeppelins that raided London last Wednesday night, we have heard, never got back to their base, but were brought down before they reached the Channel. As we estimate it the Germans have lost an aviator for every person they have killed in their raids. With eighteen Zeppelins destroyed that means they have lost not fewer than 500 men. Further, the men the Germans lose are trained operators and constitute as serious a loss as the Zeppelins themselves.

"People in the United States do not fully understand the Zeppelin raid problem. The Zeppelins never come out unless it is a very dark night, and then they pass over England at a height of 10,000 feet or more until they come to London, or wherever they intend to drop bombs. Then they descend until their officers can get a view of their target and the bombs begin to drop. This is usually the first information that London has that the Zeppelins are raiding.

Don't Dare Attack Over London.

"Immediately the British aeroplanes go up after them, and just as soon as the searchlights spot them the guns begin to boom. The aeroplanes do not dare make serious attacks until the Zeppelins are driven off and no longer hang over London. The reason for that is that if one of the monsters was to be destroyed its debris would drop into the city, and would kill more people and do more damage than all their bombs. With a length of more than 500 feet and weighing more than 36,000 pounds you can imagine what destruction would result. Further, they are usually on fire when they drop, and this fire alone would be a serious menace.

"Thus the aviators have to wait until the Zeppelins are near the city, and then they make their attacks. That, also, is one of the reasons that over here we have not heard that so many of them have been destroyed.

"The problem that faces the British Government is stopping the Germans before they reach London. For this purpose, they have ordered all the aeroplanes that can be built, and are taking them as fast as they can be shipped. It is planned to have 2,000 planes in the vicinity of London before the Winter, when, on account of the long nights, the Zeppelin raids will, perhaps, become a matter of nightly occurrence.

"With their great speed, the tiny scout machines, like the one tested today, will do constant patrol duty, watching, always watching, for Zeppelins. They will circle in the higher levels as near the Zeppelin bases as they can get, and the minute they see the giants leaving their sheds will be off to England to give the alarm. If the opportunity is favorable, they may take a chance and drop one of their few bombs. But these scouts are not intended as bomb droppers. Their speed is more than twice, or three times, that of a Zeppelin, and they will have given the alarm in England long before the Germans arrive.

"Then the new 'Canada' type, air-destroyers being built in Toronto for the Government, the first of which, the Canada, is now being shipped, carrying 2,000 pounds of bombs, will go out to meet the Zeppelins. These giant biplanes, 102 feet across the wings, with two motors developing 320 horse power, have a speed of over ninety miles an hour and can fly circles around Zeppelins. They are fitted with the new device for assuring accuracy in bomb-dropping, and it is the opinion at our testing grounds in Toronto that Zeppelin raids will become sadly unprofitable to the Germans.

Scouts to Attack German Bases.

"The little scouts will also be used when the 'Canada' machines make their raids on German bases. There will not be fewer than two of them to each squadron of ten of the air-destroyers, and they will go ahead and spy out the land and report the force of the enemy, as well as mark the direction for the slower machines. They will also act as messengers all along the fighting front, and, owing to their size, being merely 'pocket editions' of the standard machines, will be used with the British fleet.

"In addition to the 'Canada' tractor, or land aeroplanes, a number of hydro-aeroplanes have been ordered by the British Government. These are about the same as the other air-destroyers, but will be used for convoying and submarine hunting. They have a speed of about seventy-five miles an hour, are driven by two 160 horse-power Curtiss motors, and, with the stabilizer and new bomb-dropping device, will prove a deadly foe to the U-boats. While a submarine cannot be seen by a vessel on the surface of the ocean, an aviator can see it, even when it is submerged twenty feet, and a bomb dropped near it will cave its sides in by the mere force of the explosion, particularly when the bomb consists of 200 pounds of high explosive, as the ones carried by the 'Canada' class of air-destroyers do.

"It is my opinion that when the Curtiss Company has turned out several dozen of these big machines and their corresponding number of scouts, we will cease to hear about the Zeppelin raids, and the Germans will begin to have the pleasure of being blown up by the English raiders. I mean, of course, that German bases, forts, and military depots will suffer from raids, as it is not intended that the British air squadron shall ever raid defenseless cities and kill innocent noncombatants, such as the women and children who have been victims of the Zeppelin raids in England."

SNUG HARBOR LANDS TO BE A DRY DISTRICT

Trustees to Banish Liquor Selling from Randell Property as Leases Expire.

SCHWAB CAFE MUST MOVE

Brevoort House to Continue to be an Oasis for Bohemians of Washington Square Quarter.

A policy of gradually eliminating all liquor selling on the property owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor has been adopted by the trustees of that organization. This action was taken a short time ago, but the fact only became generally known yesterday in the announcement that Schwab Brothers, who had conducted a restaurant and café for sixteen years at 747 Broadway, just below Eighth Street, had been obliged to seek new quarters because the agents of the property declined to renew the lease if liquor were to be sold. The Schwab Café will move to 732 Broadway, on the east side, below Astor Place.

The Schwabs are the only tenants, it was explained yesterday, whose lease is directly affected by the action against liquor selling. Many large parcels of the Snug Harbor holdings are held by various tenants under long term ground leases, who have improved the property by erecting their own buildings. In these cases, where liquor may be sold, no change will be made until the ground leases expire and the present tenants desire to relinquish them, for in the majority of such cases the tenants have renewal privileges.

The largest parcel owned by the Snug Harbor where liquor is sold is the Brevoort House, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, but this is under a long term ground lease, and as long as the present tenants wish to continue that hotel, the café, which has long been the rendezvous of artists and writers in the Washington Square section, will be continued.

The entire tract, which Captain Randell bought in 1790 for $12,500, when it was known as the Minto farm, is assessed at about $18,000,000, and has been valued at about $20,000,000.

POLICEMAN SAVES CHILDREN

Clings to Runaway Horse That Endangers Pupils.

The crossing at Eagle Avenue and 163d Street, the Bronx, was thronged with small children coming from Public School 10 on the corner, one of the biggest schools in the Bronx, when a runaway horse came tearing along 163d Street shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Policeman Hayden of the Morrisania Station shooed the children onto the sidewalk and ran toward the horse, catching its bridle before it reached the crossing.

The animal dragged the policeman for nearly 200 feet. His uniform was torn and he was kicked and bruised by the animal's hoofs, but he kept it from climbing onto the sidewalk, where crowds of children stood, breathless with excitement and fright.

When Hayden finally halted the horse it was taken by John Sterrett of 219 Elm Street, New Rochelle, who said he had left it at Third Avenue and 167th Street while he entered a store to telephone. The horse had become frightened and had run south, smashing first into an elevated pillar and then into the automobile of George R. Simpson of 607 Bergen Avenue, which it damaged considerably. In the collision the horse broke loose from the carriage and turned into 163d Street, running at full speed.

CITY BREVITIES.

Pasquale Emma, 61 years old, of 420 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y., who was visiting here, jumped out of the fifth story window at 3 King Street yesterday. He was dead when picked up.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the East River at the foot of Jefferson Street last night. He was about 40 years old, and in the lapel of his coat was a button with the words "Brotherhood of Butcher Workers of America."

A cat ran into the apartment of Mrs. Alice Bannon at 7 Oak Street yesterday and bit her on the forearm. Mrs. Bannon was attended by Dr. Tobias of the Volunteer Hospital and the cat was sent to the Board of Health for examination.

Burglars entered the shop of the United Cigar Stores at Southern Boulevard and Wilkins Avenue yesterday and looted the safe of $300 in cash and a large number of trading certificates.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS RIOT.

Man Who Persisted in Working Victim of a Murderous Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—Infuriated because several hundred of their number went back to work today when the Crane Valve Company threatened to close its plant permanently if the strike was not called off, Crane Company strikers gathered near the big foundry tonight, prepared to attack the men who had returned to work as the latter left the factory. The men who had refused to return to work became demonstrative, armed themselves with sticks and stones, and were becoming riotous when police reserves, with drawn night-sticks, dispersed them into small groups.

As the workers left the foundry at 6 o'clock they were followed by the strikers, and several had to run for their lives, the police being unable to escort all of them from the scene.

One man, Alex Milyajavsky, was overtaken by the strikers and terribly beaten about the head with stones, receiving a possible fracture of the skull. The police chased George Urgelewick, one of the man's assailants, through the streets, over fences, and down alleyways for many blocks before they finally overtook him and placed him under arrest, charged with assault. The police look for more trouble at the factory tomorrow.

DWYER'S MEN FREED.

No Oppression When Police Seized Cards and Poker Chips.

Sergeant Ezekiel Keller and Detective John W. Sutter of Inspector Dwyer's staff, who were arrested and charged with oppression by Gustave Raymond, steward of the Eugene R. Duffy Club, at 674 Eighth Avenue, were discharged yesterday after a hearing before Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court.

Raymond testified that the officers entered the club on Sept. 4, assaulted several men, lined up members of the club, and after seizing some cards and poker chips, placed a policeman on guard. George Butterworth, a manufacturers' agent, of 53 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, N. J., said he was attacked in the place by Sergeant Keller and struck several times.

Keller said he and Sutter and an informer who wore a mask, had gone to the place to serve three warrants charging common gambling. The masked informer had lost his nerve and failed to pick out the men wanted, the Sergeant said.

PERSONALTY TAX ON $4,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

although he is a young man and a vigorous chap, and Mayor Gaynor was an old man. Mayor Mitchel needs an extra Police Commissioner at $6,000, and an extra Street Cleaning Commissioner. Why? It is lucky for Mayor Mitchel that he is not running for office this Fall. He would be the worst beaten man in the city. Both Republicans and Independent Democrats are against him."

The first of the budget requests taken up yesterday by the Sub-budget Committee of the Board of Estimate was the request from the Bronx County Clerk. His estimate is for $73,663.42, an increase over last year's allowance of $5,983.42. Acting Chairman Leo Arnstein said the Bureau of Standards had recommended a cut of $5,778.07. County Clerk James V. Ganly produced records from his office to show that his estimate for 1916 could not be cut any lower, and that all the increases requested were needed.

Director Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards questioned John Kadel, counsel for the Bronx County Clerk, and also William B. Selden, Deputy County Clerk of New York County, as to the work of lawyers in their offices.

"I would like to know how much time the various County Clerk counselors give to their offices," he said. "I wish this to go on record, because later there will be an investigation of the work done by counselors in all public offices, so as to enable legislation to be passed that will direct the Corporation Counsel to take over all the legal work in public offices."

County Budgets Cut.

Deputy Selden asked for appropriations for the appointment of five index clerks to do messenger work in the service of subpoenas, &c. It was decided that ordinary clerks could perform this service. County Clerk Schneider later announced that he could not accept the recommendation of the Bureau of Standards that salaries be cut an additional $14,280 and that he intended to protest in person to the Board of Estimate. There are thirty-eight men whose salaries have been reduced in the County Clerk's office. Of these twenty-five men received salaries of $1,500 or less. Mr. Schneider said that one-half of the men whose salaries were recommended for decrease had been in the employ of the county from fourteen to thirty-five years.

Charles O'Donnell, expert clerk in the County Clerk's office of Queens, was before the sub-committee, and among appropriations allowed to him was $105 for a three-volume atlas. He said the present atlas in his office was so old that it was hard to distinguish one county from another in it. One of the allowances made to C. Livingston Bostwick, Clerk of Richmond County, was for binding records.

F. James Noble Disappears.

A general public alarm has been sent out for F. James Noble, 30 years old, of 3,143 Broadway. His disappearance on Friday was reported to the police yesterday by Henry Noble of Blue Point, L. I., who is employed at 435 Fifth Avenue. The missing man is 6 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 180 pounds. He wore a gray suit, white shirt, and straw hat.

Cuban President's Wife Arrives.

Mrs. Mariano Seva de Menocal, wife of the President of Cuba, arrived here yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Calamares from Havana with her sons, Mario de Menocal, Jr., 15 years old, and Raul, 8, who is to go to school at Lawrenceville, N. J. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister at Washington, and Leopoldo Dolz y Arango, Cuban Consul General at New York, met Mrs. de Menocal at Quarantine on the customs cutter.

Modish Apparel especially adapted for MATERNITY

Differ in no way from prevailing modes, and fit when figure is normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings.

Dresses	$3.50 to 74.50
Suits	$4.95 to 153.75
Skirts	5.95 to 18.75
Coats	9.95 to 57.50
Waists	.95 to 16.75
Negligees	1.95 to 39.75

Corsets and Underwear.

A wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to most elaborate evening gowns.

SPECIAL

For This Week

Splendidly tailored suit of black or navy French serge. Velvet collar. Skirt made with Lane Bryant's patented maternity adjustment. Peau de cygne lined; warmly interlined (34 to 42.) Value $35.00. Special..... 24.85

Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

The Specialty House of National Reputation.

SPECIAL

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Soft Felt Hats

in the new shades of brown and green, smart for Autumn wear, are displayed in the Hat Department, on the First Floor,

at $3.00, $4.00 & $5.00

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8.3 Closes 6

Joffre Blue Blouses It Must Be to Keep Apace with Paris

$6.95

Their Popularity Knows No Bounds in Paris—Really Remarkable. GIMBELS Are the ***FIRST*** *to Present Them in Voile*

at $5 and $6.95

Our Blouse Chief was in Paris when the Joffre Blue Blouse enthusiasm broke forth, and immediately had every favored Blouse style of Paris reproduced in this exquisite shade. Yes, every one made right in Paris, and here they are, the most interesting Blouse creations of many seasons.

Hand Scalloped Shawl Collar Blouse, $6.95

One of the wonders in Blousedom is this large shawl collar (as illustrated). It joins the waist with hand-drawn work. The scalloped bell cuffs are another delight of this Blouse.

NOTE—This sam B ouse has also been reproduced in flesh color.

High Collared Military Blouses, $6.95

French women wear them with black ribbon cravats; in Joffre blue and military rose.

Joffre Blue Voile Blouses, $5

Hand-drawn Ruche trimmed, flat collars. Third Floor

Disposal of WHITTALL Carpets

Continuance of the Sale of Discontinued Patterns and Part Rolls at Ridiculously Low Prices.

An event, made possible for us by the M. J. WHITTALL Mills because we handle such an enormous quantity of their splendid Rugs and Carpets all the year round. The prices are **especially** low in view of the rising cost of wool and dye-stuffs.

Royal Wilton Carpet, $1.95 to $2.50 Yard

Grades that are regularly $3.50 and $3.75.

$2.50 "Teprac" Wilton Carpets, $1.75 Yard

$1.75 and $1.85 Body Brussels, $1.25 Yard

"Part Rolls and Mill Ends," $1.10 Yard

2,500 yards of the kinds that sold at $2.50 to $3.75. Solid colors and figured patterns. In some cases as much as 40 and 50 yards of a color. Sixth Floor

A Brilliant Success!

Chapeaux La Marquise

At $8.50

The New Macy Millinery Idea Has Won a Most Gratifying Popularity and Approval

Pronounced by Retail Milliners from New York Shops and from other cities THE MOST CAPTIVATING EFFECT IN MILLINERY HISTORY.

The Equal of $12, $15 and Even $20 Hats Shown Elsewhere

No matter how discriminating your taste; no matter what your ideas of millinery value may be, you owe it to yourself to visit Macy's and see this wonderful, continuous display of

OVER 300 SMART, NEW HAT STYLES—ALL at $8.50

Come today and see the new high crown Directoire Hats, fashioned of Hatters' Plush, with the exquisite finishing touch of Ostrich Feather, Fur or Veil.

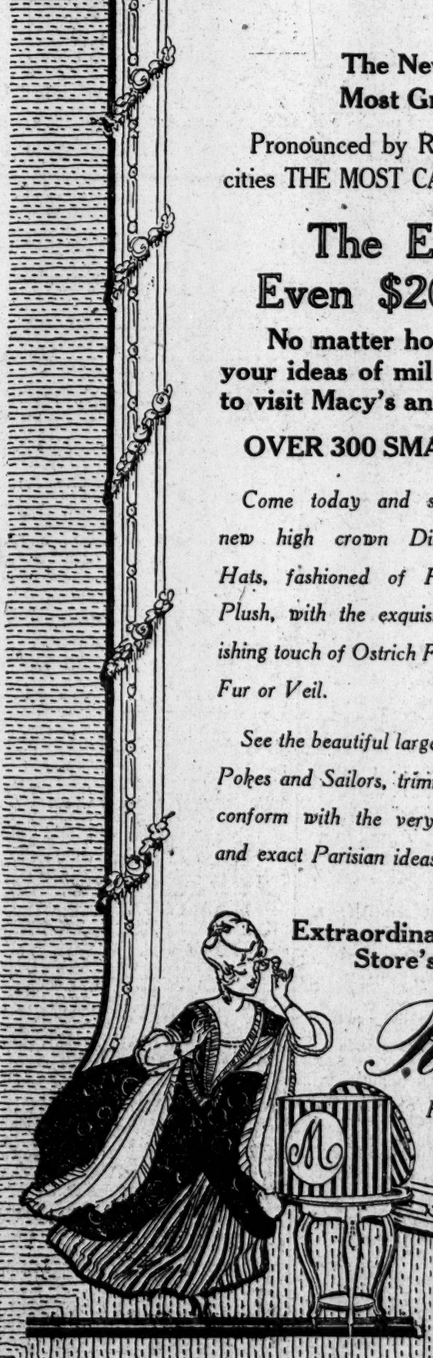
See the beautiful large velvet Pokes and Sailors, trimmed to conform with the very latest and exact Parisian ideas.

One of the 300 charming styles

See the smart medium and small hats, copied from becoming Paris Models, imported for us.

Every one of the 300 styles is different. Each made and finished as carefully and as artistically as the most expensive hats in New York—in the finest of materials.

Extraordinary Value To Emphatically Demonstrate This Store's New Position In The Millinery World.



R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

SAVES SISTER, LURED BY FAKE PHONE CALL

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Fights Three Men Who Attack Her in Garage.

BROTHER HEARS SCREAMS

Breaks Into Room in Time to Capture One of Her Assailants—Two Others Escape.

Herman Eckhoff, an ironworker, who is six feet two inches in height and heavy in proportion, heard a girl shrieking as he passed a garage at 490 East 163d Street, the Bronx, only three doors from his home at 496, early last evening, and through the doorway of the office he saw his sixteen-year-old sister, Sophia, clinging to a man who was trying to break away from her and run from the office. Eckhoff was in the office in a bound. He sent the fellow spinning across the place with a blow, and was on top of him, beating him savagely, when Policeman Geibel of the Morrisania Station, who also had heard the girl's cries, ran in and saved the man.

Miss Eckhoff was in hysterics, and it was some time before she was able to tell how she had been alone in their apartment when a small boy rang the bell and delivered a note saying she was wanted on the telephone in the garage. She said she had never been in the place and had no idea how any of her friends might have known of the telephone there to reach her. Nevertheless she answered the summons.

She said there were three men in the office when she entered, one of whom slammed the door shut while another pulled down the window shade. Then the three grabbed her, threw her on the floor and had almost torn her clothing from her when her cries and the blows she delivered with fists and heels frightened the men. She got to her feet, still fighting with a strength which her terror made formidable, even to the men, and at last two of them rushed to the door, threw it open and darted into the street. The third man was trying to follow when Eckhoff entered.

In the station this fellow said he was Sherman Schmidt, a chauffeur, 28 years old, living at 173 East 123d Street. He said he was married and had two children, and had taken only a minor part in the attack on the girl. He said he had not known for whom his companions were sending, but supposed it some girl of their acquaintance.

Miss Eckhoff said she had never known Schmidt or the two others, whose names Schmidt gave to the police. Detectives started in search of the others while Schmidt was locked up charged with assault.

ASKS TAXES OF KERNOCHAN

As Committee of Virginia Woman's $45,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—Sidney Smith, Examiner of Records, today sent a report to the Auditor of Public Accounts in which he makes a return against J. Fred Kernochan of New York, committee for Miss Marie Marshall of New York and Virginia, for omitted taxes on nearly $45,000,000 of property, the bulk of which is intangible.

Miss Marshall, who has been non compos mentis, has for nearly twenty years been cared for in a private home near the Williamsburg Insane Asylum, where she has been under the observation of asylum physicians.

When Examiner Smith began this investigation he was told that the property was taxed in New York, but correspondence showed that such was not the case. Miss Marshall has a life interest in real property valued at $258,864, and other property in the shape of intangibles aggregating $40,454,622, the income from which has reached $2,455,534. The tax due to the State is about $175,000 and the tax to the City of Williamsburg about $400,000. The examiner's fee is $38,000.

Justice J. Frederick Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions could not be reached yesterday. It was said he was out of town. Before his elevation to the Special Sessions bench he was a Magistrate. Justice Kernochan attracted much attention in 1913 by his attacks upon the police.

Boy's Coffin Found to be Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—When a wooden box, supposed to contain the coffin and body of Lester G. Sanford, 12 years old, arrived at Cranberry Lake last night from Bellevue Hospital, New York, it was found to be empty. The coffin and body were to have been shipped from Hoboken on the Lackawanna Railroad. The body had been shipped to Union Hill by mistake, and it did not arrive in Newton until today. The boy died on Saturday from spinal meningitis.

BODY FOUND IN WOODS UPHOLDS MURDER TALE

Only Witness, Dying, Charged That Murderer Planned Supposed Accident to Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—About three months ago Van Schaick Bastian, an itinerant blacksmith who had been living here, disappeared, but because of his known roving habits little curiosity was aroused. Shortly after the man's disappearance, a wagon driven by Kirk Vandewalker of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, twelve miles from here, was struck in a collision near Vanderwalker's home by an automobile operated by a well-to-do farmer of Cherry Valley.

Vanderwalker received mortal injuries, and when dying in the Thanksgiving Hospital in Cooperstown accused the automobilist of having deliberately planned the supposed accident for the purpose of killing him. He said that the man had murdered Bastian and had concealed the body in a strip of woods near Cherry Valley. Vandewalker said that he was the only living man who knew of the murder besides the murderer, and that therefore the criminal had wanted to get him out of the way.

The police made what they thought was a thorough search for the body of the missing blacksmith, but they did not find it. As the farmer's story that he was intoxicated when he drove his automobile into Vanderwalker's wagon seemed to account for the accident, and as Bastian's disappearance seemed natural in view of the man's habits the accusation of the dying man was disregarded after the search for the body had failed of result. The incident was considered closed.

Several boys went into the woods near Cherry Valley today to hunt for ginseng and they found the body of a man which, according to reports received here, has been identified beyond a doubt as that of the blacksmith Bastian. With this news, the accusation against the farmer of Cherry Valley has been revived and the police are expected to take action tomorrow.

Several of the farmer's friends here admit that the body may that of Bastian, but they assert that the blacksmith wandered into the woods while intoxicated and died from weakness.

The farmer lives in a remote section and could not be reached last night, but his friends are confident that he will appear before the authorities if they want him and that he will convince them of his innocence.

WHO SPOILED LINER'S OIL?

Investigation Regarding the St. Louis Mystery to be Held.

An investigation will be held by P. A. S. Franklin, Vice-President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to discover how ground glass, sand, or emory powder was placed in the lubricating oil on the American liner St. Louis, which caused the damage to her engines on the eastward voyage to Liverpool.

One of the officials of the company said yesterday that the gritty ingredients might have been put in the oil barrels at Bayonne, N. J., by German agents under the impression that the oil would go to one of the White Star liners belonging to the nInternational Mercantile Company, which carried big quantities of war munitions. Instead, the oil got on board the St. Louis, which, like the other vessels of the line, has never carried a pound of contraband of war since the conflict in Europe began.

No Germans or Austrians are shipped among the crew of vessels of the line because the officials at Liverpool will not allow them on shore and the company has to pay for a guard to watch them during the ship's stay in port.

INVISIBLE FISHING LINES.

Japanese Have New Process, Which Has Proved Successful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Department of Commerce has received a collection of fishing lines, illustrating the ingenuity of the Japanese sporting goods manufacturers. They are of the "invisible" sort, and the makers assert that they have proved very successful. They are made of a very fine silk, boiled in a preparation of oil and glue and calendered under heavy pressure. They are called the tegusu lines, and the silk of which they are made is from wild cocoons found in the mountains.

These lines are believed by the Japanese makers to be the strongest and most successful ever devised to use for large, gamey fish. Secretary Redfield who returned from his vacation today, examined the collection with great interest, and expressed regret that he had not seen them a month ago, when they might have appealed to him more effectively.

"Young America" Maves to Gaiety.

Fred Ballard's play, "Young America," with Art and his dog, aJspar, Nutty Beemer and the rest of the crowd, moved to the Gaiety Theatre last night for an indefinite stay. The change was made to allow the use of the Gaiety stage for the production of George M. Cohan's new comedy, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday."

50 IN PANIC, 10 HURT IN TROLLEY WRECK

Amsterdam and Third Avenue Car, Derailed at 110th St., Hits Elevated Pillar.

GLASS CUTS PASSENGERS

Boys Reported to Have Caused the Accident by Strewing the Track with Spikes.

A north-bound Third and Amsterdam Avenue surface car of the end door, pay-as-you-enter type, jumped the rails at 8:10 o'clock last evening just after it had crossed 110th Street, bumped along the pavement for twenty feet, with the motorman, James Mahon, applying his brakes, and finally crashed into an elevated pillar. The front vestibule was wrecked and the glass in the ventilators was thrown down in jagged particles upon fifty or more men and women who crowded the car.

The police could not learn what caused the accident, though they heard that small boys had strewn the track with spikes, apparently to wreck a car for the excitement of it.

When the lights went out and the crash occurred there was a panic among the passengers and four women fainted. Many others were cut and bruised, and Dr. McGreen and Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital treated four men and a woman in a drug store and carried six others to the hospital.

These persons, none of whom was more seriously hurt than to be cut and bruised, were Mahon, the motorman; Antonio Muraglia of 302 East 104th Street, Nunzio Faccetta of 272 Madison Street, Miss Libby Rubin of 226 East Fifty-third Street, Jacob Torantof of 1,050 Third Avenue, and Thomas Shanahan of 132 East 128th street. It was expected all would leave the hospital last night.

Traffic was halted for twenty minutes while an emergency crew got the car back on the rails and moved it to the barns.

FIGHT BANK SHARE TAX.

City's Representatives Protest at an Albany Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—R. B. McIntyre and Luther Peters, representing the Department of Finance of New York City, came here today to protest against the plan of the Board of Equalization to tax bank shares under the act of the last Legislature directing the levying of a State tax of 1.7 mills. Their opposition was based upon sections of the tax law, which they construed as indicating that it was not the intention of the Legislature to levy upon these shares.

A conference was held this afternoon between Attorney General Woodbury, his First Deputy, Merton E. Lewis; Martin Saxe, President of the State Tax Department, and Messrs. McIntyre and Peters. Under a ruling of the Court of Appeals, made in 1907, the State Board of Equalization on Friday last decided to tax bank shares. As the value of these State and national bank shares is placed at $485,836,899 a tax at the fixed rate would yield $826,024. It was contended by New York City's representatives that this sum would simply be a surplus in the State's general fund without specific object for its use.

Attorney General Woodbury maintained that the tax law made ample provision for the taxation of bank shares, which have been held to be personal property. At the request of State Controller Travis the Attorney General will render a formal opinion upon the subject.

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Bride's Brother and Sister Surprised Witnesses on Auto Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—A courtship of eleven years reached a climax early this morning when, after an automobile ride through the Orange Mountains, Charles J. Grady and Miss Ella M. Enderlin, daughter of Herman Enderlin of this town, aroused the Rev. Louis Sheld, pastor of the German Presbyterian Church in Pleasantdale, and had him marry them.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady, in company with Miss Clara Enderlin and Herbert Enderlin, started out last night in the automobile of Grady for a ride. Shortly after midnight Grady told his companions that he brought them along as witnesses to his marriage to their sister. The ceremony over, Mr. and Mrs. Gray continued their honeymoon in the machine after leaving the latter's sister and brother at their home.

PERKINS REPLIES TO MOSS.

Denies Rival Was the District Attorney's "Whole Staff."

District Attorney Perkins opened his campaign last night with speeches at Abe Gruber's Riverside Republican Club, in the Seventeenth District, and at the Republican Organization Club, in the Thirtieth, and answered Frank Moss's letter of Sept. 8 to THE TIMES, in which Mr. Moss set forth several reasons why he should be the Republican nominee.

"While it is only a primary fight that we are engaged in now," Mr. Perkins declared, "the great fight is to keep the office out of Tammany Hall, and if is a fight which we will have to strain every sinew to win."

Referring to Mr. Moss, Mr. Perkins said:

"He wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he said that five years ago he was urged by Mr. Whitman to become his principal assistant to help him make his administration a success; that for four years he sat on the lid in the District Attorney's office; that there he insisted on conservative efficiency and discouraged star performances. Now, when Mr. Moss claims, in effect, that during the four years he was an Assistant District Attorney he was the whole staff, and that it was he who directed the District Attorney's activities and insisted, to use his own word, on what the policy of that office should be, and, apparently, that the District Attorney was a dummy in his hands, it is not out of place to inquire what the facts are.

"Mr. Moss never was asked to be and never was in fact the principal Assistant District Attorney; for one reason, because, as the countryman said when he looked at the camel, 'there ain't no such animal.' When it came time for District Attorney Whitman to make up his staff he found he had the appointment of, and he did appoint, twelve Assistant District Attorneys. One of these was Mr. Moss, another one was myself. He obviously appointed both of us and the other ten assistants in the hope that we might all of us do what we could to make his administration successful. Mr. Moss never was asked to be, and never was, any more the principal Assistant District Attorney than was any one of the eleven other assistants."

In concluding Mr. Perkins made the following pledge:

"If I should be defeated in this primary contest I would do all in my power to support the other candidate in order to solidify opposition to Tammany Hall. I shall not be a candidate for the office unless as your nominee. That pledge I make without reservation. Will Mr. Moss make the same one?"

PERKINS REFUSES SUPPORT

Refuses to Run on American Party Petitions.

Among the declinations filed with the Board of Elections yesterday was that of Charles A. Perkins, who refused to accept a nomination for District Attorney at the hands of the American Party. Mr. Perkins learned only yesterday that he had been put on the American Party ticket, and he sent in his declination immediately. He said he did not know who put him on the ticket.

There were also withdrawals on the part of several candidates for Assembly and Aldermen in the districts where fusion has been arranged. A half dozen Democratic candidates for County Committeemen in the Bronx filed their declinations. Abraham Schwartz and Saul E. Rogers, designated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court and Justice of the City Court, respectively, also filed their declinations. The time for filing expired at midnight.

PRIEST THROWN FROM AUTO.

Companion Killed and Father MacErlain May Die from Shock.

The Rev. Father J. G. MacErlain, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Jersey City, author of "Whither Goest Thou?" writer and lecturer for the temperance cause, is at the point of death through shock, and Henry De Cass of Guttenberg is dead as the result of an automobile accident on Sunday in the stretch of sandy road just west of Bradley Beach, N. J. The car skidded in the sand, lunged from the road and overturned into a ditch alongside the road.

De Cass, who was driving, was pinned down by the car, and Father MacErlain was dropped into the water in the bottom of the ditch. The road was lonely and it was almost an hour later when the priest arrived in a half-dazed condition at a farm house and told of the accident. Help was at once sent, and when the overturned car was righted De Cass was found crushed to death at the wheel.

Father MacErlain went to Bradley Beach three weeks ago to recuperate from a nervous breakdown. Physicians last night expressed doubts as to his recovery after he had collapsed from shock. De Cass was 24 years old and married. His wife was a daughter of ex-Captain John Handwerck of the Union Hill police.

Pasquale Umbronna of 322 Adams Street, Hoboken, was killed by an automobile yesterday in front of a garage at Fifteenth and Washington Streets, Jersey City. He was assisting Joseph Freund of 137 Bayview Avenue in operating a motor truck. The chauffeur was backing the truck into the garage. He and Umbronna were leaning over the sides to see if it cleared the door. The helper leaned over too far, lost his balance and fell under the wheels, which went over his body. Freund was arrested and held for the Grand Jury.

David Hesse and Michael Brady, both of Stapleton, S. I., were slightly injured yesterday when an automobile driven by Hesse collided with a trolley car in Stapleton. Both men were thrown out and the machine was wrecked. The men are in the Smith Infirmary with cuts and bruises.

First Wages Paid to Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., Sept. 13.—Under a recent statute the plan of paying prisoners in the Essex County Penitentiary in Caldwell began today. Thirty prisoners, under charge of two guards, were put to work repairing Grove Avenue, between this town and Caldwell. It is purposed to turn over the wages to the dependent families of the prisoners. The amount paid will not exceed 50 cents.

Teachingof English Ceases in Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The teaching of English in the Cuban public schools ceased today, despite the vigorous campaign against the measure engaged in by Cuban newspapers.

INSTRUCTION.

School Information

EXPERT ADVICE FREE

Catalogs of all boarding schools in the United States. There are no fees or charges of any kind. Information given free. Please state kind of school wanted. For reliable advice on school matters, write, phone or call.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION

Open All Day; and Until 9 o'Clock Tonight.
TIMES BLDG., 42D AND BROADWAY
Phone Bryant 6160.

To Decide Upon a Boys' School SEE TODAY

Riverdale Country School

Fifteen acres of beautiful, secluded country.

Boarding Department
Boys live in three houses, according to age. They have at hand the best facilities of New York. They may earn the privilege of Sunday at home.

Day Department
Fine open air ride to the country each day in the school autobus. All day in the open country with plenty of play. Wholesome companionship away from the city.

From primary grades to college, scholarly, intimate teaching by men. Within two hours you may judge this school at first hand, and be back in the city.
Telephone for directions, Kingsbridge 123.

Riverdale Country School
Opposite Van Cortlandt Park at West 252d Street, Upper New York City.
FRANK S. HACKETT, Head-master.
HOWELL NORTH WHITE, (formerly of The Hill School,) Assistant Head-master

"AMONG THE LAKES AND HILLS OF ORANGE COUNTY."

Mackenzie School
MONROE, N. Y. (48 Miles From New York City)

(*Since September 1st administered under all the conditions of a well endowed school.*)
1. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness and freedom from all objectionable influences.
2. Accessibility: 90 minutes from New York City; Upper Ramapo region; 1,000 feet elevation; 100 acres, 10 buildings.
3. More than 50% of senior classes have been prepared for college at 16 or younger.
4. All land and water sports under competent coaches.
5. Lower School for young boys.
6. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, to prepare for higher business career.

Send to Rev. Jas. C. Mackenzie, A. M., Ph. D., (formerly and for 18 years Head Master Lawrenceville School,) for circular with letters from prominent educators and patrons in 30 States.
Interviews with Dr. Mackenzie at Waldorf-Astoria Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 2 to 5.

IN TWO YEARS

not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION, a boy of 12 passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

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RECTOR DENOUNCES WATSON AND MAYOR

A Menace to Public Safety, Atlanta Preacher Says, Discussing Frank Case.

DEPLORES THE MOB SPIRIT

Declares Slaton Discharged a Public Duty and Opposes Efforts to Stop Lynching Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Tom Watson, editor of the Jeffersonian, and Mayor J. G. Woodward of Atlanta are denounced as a menace to public safety for their attitude in the Frank case by Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in a formal statement which he issued today. Dr. Wilmer deprecates the attempt to stop discussion of the lynching of Frank, saying that the proposal is but continued surrender to the mob spirit. He also urges all law-abiding Georgians to rally to the support of T. W. Loyless, editor of The Augusta Chronicle, and Judge S. B. Adams of Savannah, who recently called on Georgians to repudiate Tom Watson. Dr. Wilmer says in his statement:

"A man may be sincere in taking bichloride of mercury for quinine, but it will kill him all the same. No doubt there are people in Georgia today who are perfectly sincere in thinking that a great wrong was done when Governor Slaton commuted the Frank sentence, and that their method of avenging that alleged wrong by assassination was right, they may be sincere. That doesn't make them right. They are worshipping false gods.

"That is the pity and shame of it; all this defense of the mob, the attempt to baptize assassination and lawlessness with a religious sanction. It is the worship of the devil. It is difficult to ceive of blasphemy going further. We are told that 'the voice of the people is the voice of God.'

"What people? Everybody is eliminated that doesn't live in Georgia, the whole United States outside of Georgia, in fact the people of the world, may stand aghast at the horrible condition.

"The simple truth is the voice of the civilized world is not the voice of God. We monopolize all the virtue and all the intelligence of the world. Does a man who takes that position deserve any place outside a lunatic asylum? But not even all the people in Georgia are included. Only that handful who committed the deed and their sympathizers. The rest of us don't count.

Supposes Tables Turned.

"It is strange that those who take this position don't stop to think of turning the thing around the other way. Suppose those of us who believe in law and order should try lynching ourselves. There is not the slightest danger in such a supposition, just because we do believe in law and order, so suppose some people should say to the Mayor of Atlanta and to the editor of The Jeffersonian that we regard you as a menace to the public safety, which they certainly are, and we will give you a dose of your own medicine. What would they think of the voice of the people being the voice of God?

"The simple truth is the voice of the people is the voice of God when the people are right, and not otherwise. Will you ask how to tell when the voice of the people is the voice of God, and when it isn't? It ought not to be difficult to decide between people who stand for law and order and those who do not; between those who are moved by hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, and those who are not; between those who make reckless charges and those who do not. There have been martyrs who stood for right, but they acted in the open; they have let their own blood be shed, they have not murdered others.

Governor Did His Duty.

"You who may be honestly striving to avenge what you consider a wrong are making a terrible mistake by all the teachings of history and by the sacred word of God. It does not matter at all at this stage of the proceedings whether the prisoner was innocent or guilty, whether the Governor made a mistake or not. The Chief Executive of the State was discharging a duty laid on him by the people themselves, through the Constitution. You can't even have baseball unless you respect the decision of the umpire.

"No matter what wrong exists, the attempt to remedy it by mob violence is the attempt to cast out demons through Beelzebub, the chief of demons. It cannot be done.

"Again we are told that we must stop talking about the matter. What is that but a continued surrender to the same mob spirit, an abject lying down and letting our masters walk over us?

"It is overlooked, too, that causes have set in operation which can only bring disaster to the State unless we do something. If somebody should turn loose a lot of rattlesnakes to poison our children, will we hope to cure the matter by saying, 'Don't talk about it, don't do anything about it'?

"We must do something about it. We must call back our people to the worship of God. We must recall that we all are sinners before God and need Divine grace, and, as Shakespeare says, 'In the course of justice none of us should see salvation.'

"We must learn the consequences of lawlessness and how it strikes a blow not at an individual, but at the dignity of the State, at the protection of all the rights of every individual in the State. We must rally to such men as Mr. Loyless of The Augusta Chronicle and Judge Adams of Savannah."

ASK TO SHOW FRANK FILMS.

But Counsel for Widow Says Family Is Opposed to Pictures.

Samuel G. Edelstein and George K. Rolands applied to Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday for an order restraining License Commissioner Bell from interfering with the production in this city of the moving picture film "The History of the Leo M. Frank Case." The applicants themselves are restrained from producing the film, but they want the injunction against them vacated and a new one issued against Mr. Bell. After listening to arguments Justice Cohalan directed the lawyers to submit affidavits. He reserved decision with the remark:

"You may rest assured that this Court is not going to retry the Frank case."

In behalf of Frank's widow, Gerbert R. Limburg said:

"Neither Mrs. Frank nor Frank's parents, nor any member of the family has consented to the exhibition of the pictures. On the contrary, they are opposed to the pictures, irrespective of whether or not they truthfully or falsely represent the actual occurrences. In another way the members of Frank's family intend to demonstrate that he was innocent of the crime for which he suffered."

To Bury Her Parrots with Her.

The dying request of Mrs. Anna Furst, 60 years old, of 150 Frelinghuysen Street, Richmond, widow of Thomas T. Furst, a sea captain, was that her two parrots should be chloroformed and buried with her. She died on Saturday, after a long illness. Friends visiting at the home last night found the two parrots lying with the body in the coffin. Mrs. Furst feared the birds would not get the care and attention after her death that she had given them.

ROFRANO AID BARES MURDER OF GAIMARI

Fennimore, Henchman of Foley's Rival, Tells Why Leader's Follower Was Killed.

SLEUTHS SEEK NOTED BOSS

Police Say He Inspired Crime in Which Four Other Men Have Just Been Arrested.

Frank Fennimore, friend and political associate of Michael A. Rofrano, political foe of Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, confessed yesterday. He told how and why Mike Gaimari, Foley's lieutenant, had been shot down in the street. He told how Gaetano Montimagno had been influenced to handle the weapon. He told of the planning and the plotting that had preceded the murder, planning and plotting that aspired not only to make murder possible, but to make escape for the slayer sure.

And when he had finished Detectives Wood and Shepard hurried out of Police Headquarters to arrest and charge with murder a man whose name has figured in every annal of the case, who has been mentioned before as a prominent influence, and who has testified even himself at the trial of one of the men who are now called his agents and tools.

The detectives started on their search in the afternoon. Late last night they had not yet found the man, who is known practically to every man, woman, and child in the Second Assembly District. He was not at his home. He was not at the political club with which his fortunes have been closely identified since, in the opinion of all good Tammany men, he "turned traitor to the organization" and launched himself as an independent power.

Expect Ringleader's Arrest Soon.

At Police Headquarters and at District Attorney Perkins's office it was said that the arrest of this man was expected within twenty-four hours; that there was no escape for him. And it was promised, when once he was in custody, that there would be told for the first time the whole story, an inside history of the politics of the Second, of how and why Gaimari died.

As a result of what Fennimore told—this is still a secret among District Attorney Perkins and such police officials as he was compelled to take into his confidence—four men were arrested late yesterday afternoon and last evening, until there remains now only the leader, the man who conceived and directed the murder, still at liberty.

These four were Joseph Brondini, an importer of 5,612 Fourteenth Avenue, Bath Beach; Roberto Leggiardo, who says he is a laborer living at 69 James Street; Thomasso Porcaro, a broker, with offices at 11 Broadway and a home at 112 West Forty-eighth Street, and Louis De Mar, a clerk of 78 West Eighty-third Street.

All have appeared at the trials growing out of Gaimari's death; the trial that sent Gaetano Montimagno to the death house in Sing Sing and Rocco Carnivale to a nearby cell, there to remain from twenty years to the end of his life. All testified in favor of the prisoners.

Porcaro told how he had seen the shooting and how the slayer had worn a dark coat and a derby hat. Montimagno really wore a light coat and a cap, though at that time the District Attorney was trying to prove the now admitted fact. Brondini supported Porcaro's statements and the others were of minor importance in the ranks of the defenders who hastened to the aid of Montimagno and Carnivale.

No charge has been made against these two. They are detained merely as material witnesses. But against Porcaro a charge of perjury was laid and against Brondini one of subornation of perjury.

Fennimore Sought Clemency.

The confession that Mr. Perkins believes has disclosed every motive and every move in the murder came only after Fennimore had spent many weeks in idle sparring with the District Attorney for the promise of immunity in return for his revelations, and came only when he realized that Mr. Perkins meant to let him go to trial, there to face the fate of Carnivale, or worse yet, that of Montimagno. Then in a panic he reached out for whatever he might get of leniency. He demanded nothing. He asked only to be allowed to confess and to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

And Mr. Perkins let him. Yesterday, when the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court opened for the first time since the conviction of Rocco Carnivale—Rocks Cornell as he was known in the Second—Fennimore was led before Justice Tompkins. Quickly his lawyer, Frank X. McCaffrey, entered for him the plea of guilty, and then Fennimore was whisked away to Mr. Perkins's office. There he stayed all day, telling and retelling his story, piecing out with added details each step which seemed clouded to the District Attorney. His luncheon and his dinner were brought in to him from a nearby restaurant. He talked for hours, and when at last Mr. Perkins was satisfied that, for the first time, the whole story had been told, a stenographer was summoned and Fennimore's confession was put in writing for him to sign.

Then came the summons to the police, the instructions to search for the man whose name for months had been on every one's lips, but who, for the same months, had gone defiantly about his business, confident in the strength of the bulwarks he had thrown about himself. His confidence had not been shaken by the trial of Montimagno. It had not been shaken even when he himself took the witness stand and saw Carnivale sent to prison. Yet, something, apparently, shook it yesterday, for last night he was still at liberty, unseen in his accustomed haunts and a fugitive from justice in all but name.

TRIED TO KIDNAP GIRL.

Italian Tells Police He Was Going to Force Her to Marry Him.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 13.—James Angolas and Peter Zolas of 351 Passaic Street were committed to the county jail today by Police Justice Costello on the charge of attempting to kidnap Miss Kobolik Lak, 15 years old, of the same address. Harold Van Horn of 353 Harrison Street, a cab driver, was held as a material witness.

Miss Lak, who is employed in a candy store, was on her way to her rooms on the third floor of the apartment house shortly after midnight, when she was attacked by two men, one of whom threw a blanket over her head. Her mother, Mrs. Katherine Lak, who was with her, attempted to fight off the two men, but they managed to get the girl to the third floor to one of their rooms.

The cries of the mother attracted the attention of the other tenants and Patrolman John N. Meade, Jr. Zolas and Angolas left the building by way of the fire escape, but when Meade and Captain Schmidt reached the house they learned that the men had returned by the way they escaped. They were arrested. Angolas told Captain Schmidt that it was his intention to take the girl to New York and compel her to marry him.

LEAGUE AIDING IMMIGRANTS.

Naturalization Work Three Nights a Week Begins Tonight.

The League of Foreign-Born Citizens, through whose efforts applicants for citizenship can obtain first papers on Monday and Tuesday evenings at the County Court House and on Thursday evenings in the Post Office Building, was organized in December, 1913, by Nathaniel Phillips, its President, "to make good citizens," to "interest itself in public questions," and to "maintain a civic and social centre in its clubhouse, 82 Second Avenue." The league now has 1,200 members. Its new naturalization arrangement goes into effect this evening.

Prior to the formation of the league there had existed many organizations to facilitate the entrance of immigrants into this country and to make easy for them their first days. There the work ceased and there the league was founded to take it up. It is non-racial and non-sectarian.

Classes are maintained to instruct the immigrant in preparing citizenship papers, and the league is planning for the time when its diploma may be accepted by the courts in lieu of the usual examination. Free civil service classes are held, and the league tries to arouse the interest of its members in civic questions. It assisted in opposing the literacy test and other features of the proposed Immigration bill. It assisted in changing the State law so that noncitizens might be employed on public work. It helped fight the move to curtail the free public lecture system, aided in obtaining free floating baths last Summer, and arranged for wider privileges for peddlers in the two weeks preceding the Passover and Tabernacle holidays.

The league gives a course of public lectures by the heads of the City Government on the work in their respective departments, and has arranged several public meetings. According to Mr. Phillips:

"The league has come to be recognized as an active factor in all civic and communal affairs. Our work is gradually telling, and city officials have frequently called upon us to aid them in public causes. Our function seems to have come to be this—we are arousing in thousands of the vast body of people hitherto indifferent to public questions a civic consciousness."

Wife Sues Dr. W. C. McKnight.

Dr. William Clark McKnight, a practicing physician of 13 Central Park West, was sued for a separation in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mary Pearson McKnight. The McKnights were married on Dec. 16, 1909. They have no children. The plaintiff accuses her husband of cruel treatment. She says he earns about $5,000 a year.

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GENUINE PIANOLAS	Exchanged but in condition like new—the finest of all player-pianos. (*Original prices from $550 to $2100*)	Prices from $375

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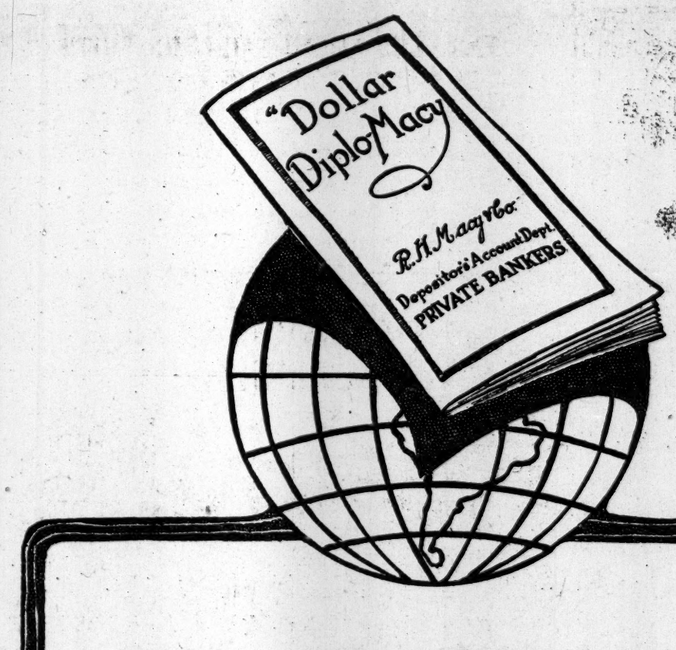

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In the new 12-page booklet, "Dollar Diplo-Macy," Macy's presents to the Minister of the Finances of the Home an exposition of the principles of "Dollar Diplo-Macy"—of how *thousands* of others are profiting (and how *you* may profit yourself) by using "common-sense statesmanship" in the management of the home.

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DODGERS, PHILLIES AND BRAVES WIN IN WESTERN BATTLES—GIANTS AND YANKEES LOSE—TURF

CARDINALS WEAK AGAINST DODGERS

None Except Long Makes a Strong Stand in Clash with Brooklyn Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—The Brooklyn Dodgers had a nice little picnic this afternoon and defeated the Cardinals 6 to 3. T. Long almost single-handed fought the enemy and put up a doughty battle that gained him the praise of his opponents. But, despite the great ability of one certain individual—Long, for instance—it's rather hard for him to beat a team that is merrily treading on the heels of the National League leaders.

At the dawn of today, the 13th, Long had exactly twenty-two triples to his credit. With a laudable desire to rig up a combination of unlucky numbers—both ancient and modern—Long added another to the list of his three-base hits and made the count twenty-three on the 13th. Had it not been for Long the veteran "come-back" Coombs would have had the honor of pitching a shut-out game, but the Georgian was too much for him.

Sheriff Sallee, who went to the box for St. Louis, found the Dodgers just about as hard to manage as the fiercest prisoner ever imprisoned in his home town bastile. He wabbled along in a most shaky manner for two innings and when the third came was batted all over the lot. When the carnage ended the Dodgers had piled up five runs.

Sallee was relieved by "Rookie" Lamline, a pitcher from out in the woodiest of the sticks, who breezed into St. Louis the other morning and tamed Cincinnati very nicely the same afternoon.

Lamline pitched along very nicely, although the Dodgers finally managed to tap him for a run in the eighth.

The three-spot started in the third, when O. Miller fouled to Betzel. Coombs singled to right. O'Mara sent up a high pop that J. Miller should have caught. But he didn't. Both men were safe and Sallee at once proceeded to blow up in the pinch as he has by most St. Louis pitchers when they get any way near a tight place. Sallee allowed Daubert to single over third base, filling the bases. Not desiring to give more hits than actually necessary, he gave Stengel a free pass and Coombs lazily strolled home. Cutshaw refused to use such gentlemanly tactics and doubled to right, scoring O'Mara and Daubert. Myers passed to Huggins. Getz singled over second and Stengel and Cutshaw put on an exhibition of speedy base running that landed both safe at the home plate. Nixon dropped a single behind second base, Getz speeding up and reaching third. On the double steal Getz was out, Gonzales to Betzel to Gonzales.

In the eighth Getz was safe on Hornsby's error. Nixon's out and a hit scored him.

St. Louis scored two runs in the fifth, when Long doubled with the bases full, and got another in the seventh when Long tripled and went home while Cutshaw was tossing out Lamline. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss	5	1	1	0	3
Daubert, 1b	5	1	1	11	1
Stengel, rf	3	1	0	1	0
Myers, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Getz, 2b	4	1	2	3	2
Nixon, lf	3	0	1	3	0
O.Miller, c	3	0	0	4	0
Coombs, p	4	1	3	1	3
Sallee, p	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	1	0	0	0	0
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	7	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Huggins, 2b	3	1	1	1	3
Betzel, 3b	5	1	3	2	3
Bescher, lf	4	0	0	4	0
Long, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Wilson, cf	1	0	0	0	0
J.Miller, p	3	0	0	0	0
J.Miller, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
G'zales, c	3	0	0	7	3
H'nsby, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Sallee, p	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	1	0	0	2	0
†Hyatt	1	0	1	1	0
Total	34	3	7	27	13

*Batted for Lamline in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Betzel, J. Miller, Gonsales, Hornsby.

Brooklyn	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Long, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen base—Nixon. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hit—Nixon. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 7; off Sallee, 2; off Lamline, 1. Hits—Off Sallee, 5 in three innings; off Lamline, 2 in six innings. Struck out—By Coombs, 3; by Sallee, 1; by Lamline, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.

Plenty of "Doings" in This Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Sater's muff and boot of a pop fly by Snodgrass, with two men on the bases and two out, in the fourth inning cost Chicago today's game with Boston, 5 to 4. Egan and Gowdy scored when the ball rolled to the stand. Evers contributed a one-hand spear of a Texas leaguer in the seventh inning, with the bases filled, and saved the game for Boston. The game was a pitchers' battle. Barnes did not allow a clean hit until the seventh, and he then was displaced by Hughes. Sater got credit for a fluke double in the fourth inning. Two men were on the bases, and Sater filed to left. Moran dived after the ball and came up with the sphere in his hand. Umpire Rigler motioned Sater out, but Eason motioned him safe, and Rigler reversed his decision and two runs scored. Snodgrass had his hand badly lacerated by Fisher's spikes at the start of this inning and had to retire. Zimmerman was ordered out of the game by Umpire Eason for disputing a decision at third base. Manager Dreyenshan also was banished when he argued the play. Boston made only four hits, and three of these were credited to Magee. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snod's, lb	2	1	1	5	0
C'pt'n, cf	1	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	0	2	2
Fitz'k, rf	3	1	0	1	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Smith, 3b	2	0	0	5	2
Egan, ss	2	1	0	0	4
Moran, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Gowdy, c	3	1	0	5	0
Barnes, p	3	0	0	0	4
H'ghes, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	4	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	1	0	1	5
Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	5	0
Zim'n, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Phelan, lf, 3b	2	0	0	3	1
Sater, 1b	4	1	2	11	0
M'ray, cf	4	1	1	2	0
McC'y, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Kn'ly, 2b	1	0	0	2	2
Archer, c	4	0	2	4	0
Pierce, p	1	0	0	0	1
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	1
*M'Larry	0	0	0	0	0
†Fluhrer	0	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
§H'grave	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	5	27	12

*Batted for Adams in the seventh inning.
†Ran for McLarry in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.
§Ran for Archer in ninth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Sater, Knisely, Pierce.

Boston	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Sater. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Evers, Compton. Double play—Fisher, Knisely and Sater. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 3; off Adams, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Zabel, 1. Hits—Off Pierce 3 in 3 1-3 innings; off Adams, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; off Zabel, 0 in 2 innings; off Barnes, 3 in 6 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 2 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Fitzpatrick.) Struck out—By Pierce, 2; by Barnes, 2; by Adams, 1; by Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Pierce. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

Thirteenth Lucky for Phillies.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 13.—After batting for thirteen innings today, Philadelphia put over two runs and defeated Pittsburgh by a score of 4 to 2. In the thirteenth inning Whitted singled after two men had been retired, and stole second, going to third on Murphy's wild throw. Niehoff was passed and he also stole second, after which Burns scored both men with a single to centre. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	6	0	2	4	0
B'cirt, ss	5	0	1	3	5
P'kert, cf	5	0	2	3	0
Crav'h, rf	6	0	1	4	1
Lud'e, 1b	6	0	1	10	0
Whit'd, lf	4	2	3	1	0
N'hof, 2b	5	2	1	3	5
Burns, c	5	0	1	8	2
Alex'r, p	4	0	2	0	6
Total	46	4	14	39	19

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	6	1	1	4	0
John'n, lb	5	0	3	11	0
B'ney, cf	5	1	1	5	0
H'ch'n, rf	5	1	3	2	0
Wag'r, ss	6	0	1	7	6
Viox, 2b	5	0	0	5	3
Baird, 3b	5	0	2	1	0
Gibson, c	3	0	2	2	0
*Sigl'n	0	0	0	0	0
M'phy, c	2	0	0	4	0
Cooper, p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	47	2	13	39	19

*Ran for Gibson in seventh inning.
Errors—Wagner, Murphy.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Niehoff, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Alexander, Cooper. Stolen bases—Paskert, Cravath, Whitted, Niehoff. Double plays—Bancroft and Luderus; Alexander, Burns and Stock; Wagner and Johnston. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Alexander, 3; off Cooper, 5. Struck out—By Alexander, 6; by Cooper, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes.

WEILMAN DETROIT'S JINX.

Cobb, Crawford, and Veach Have Slim Averages Against Him.

The management of the Detroit Tigers would gladly hand Carl E. Weilman of the St. Louis Browns a bonus with a pension for life if he would quit pitching baseball as a means of livelihood. This tall athlete has had wonderful success against the Detroit batsmen. This is the fourth season in the American League for Weilman, and he has worked in twenty-one games against the Jennings team, losing only four games. Thus the percentage of wins credited to Weilman for his entire labors against the Tigers would stand .777.

The lengthy lad from Hamilton, Ohio, has held the combination of Cobb, Crawford, and Veach as an open book. For instance, these three in fifty-five tries at the bat have succeeded in making seven base hits, giving them an average for the season of 1915 against Weilman of .127.

"Bobby" Veach has had the best success against the curves and benders that Weilman hands down from his remarkable height of six feet six inches. Veach in eighteen times at bat made four hits, an average of .222. Cobb faced long Carl's slants sixteen times this season and garnered two base hits, giving the world's greatest batsman a batting average of .125. Then comes Sam Crawford. In twenty-one times Crawford has faced Weilman he managed to get one base hit, giving him the inglorious average of .048.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 2; New York, 0.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 6; New York, 5. (Eleve innings.)
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. (Thirteen innings.)
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Newark, 6; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Rochester, 1; Richmond, 0.
Richmond, 9; Rochester, 2.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.
Providence, 11; Montreal, 5.
Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Jersey City, 3; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	89	48	.674
Detroit	88	48	.647
Chicago	79	55	.590
Washington	73	59	.553
New York	59	71	.454
St. Louis	56	78	.418
Cleveland	50	84	.373
Philadelphia	38	94	.288

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	75	56	.573
Brooklyn	73	62	.540
Boston	71	62	.533
St. Louis	66	72	.478
Chicago	62	68	.477
Cincinnati	64	70	.477
Pittsburgh	64	72	.467
New York	60	72	.455

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	74	59	.556
Chicago	73	62	.540
St. Louis	72	62	.537
Newark	69	62	.526
Kansas City	69	64	.519
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	67	70	.489
Baltimore	43	86	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	84	46	.646
Buffalo	82	47	.636
Toronto	64	67	.489
Montreal	63	67	.485
Rochester	62	67	.481
Harrisburg	59	70	.458
Richmond	58	76	.433
Jersey City	48	80	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays two games.)

Harrisburg at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

TIGERS WIN FAST NINE-ROUND BOUT

Detroit Punch Offsets Yankees' Clever Defense—Decision Was 2 to 0.

The straight arm punches of Detroit offset the clever defense of the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Tigers won by a dark shade in a fast nine-round bout. The consensus of opinion was 2 to 0. The Yanks sidestepped and ducked many of the Tigers' blows, but were unable to land any clean wallops. New York only landed two good smashes and they did no damage. In the sixth round Battling Bauman cuffed a two-base swing to left field, and in the fifth round Spike Maisel got in a one-base hook. Outside of that Detroit was unmarked.

Detroit carried the punch. There was a drive behind their blows, and in the second and third rounds the Tigers stirred up a lot of action and had the Yanks wabbling under the punishment. The New Yorks recuperated under strenuous treatment when they went to their corner after the third round, and all the other rounds were even.

In the face of the light hitting ability of the Yanks many suspected that they were "pulling" their blows and think the bout ought to be investigated by the Boxing Commission, but those who have seen the Yanks in action often knew that they were doing their best.

In a limited round contest of this kind the wallop counts more than that fancy, shifting defensive stuff. The Yanks were fast and clever, but couldn't hit. Many who witnessed the bout thought that the Yanks ought to have got a shade in a few of the rounds for trying, but as Detroit was on its feet at the end of each round little consideration can be given to this suggestion. The Yanks appeared to be a little weak after making the weight. Manager Bill Donovan swears he will take on no more bouts where his principals have to make a certain weight at 3 o'clock. After this the Yanks will climb through the dugout into the diamond at catch weights. They will train on three square meals per day.

Packey Crawford sparred and stalled in the second round and worked his way to the first corner. Silent Pep Young landed a nice left jolt at Leach Peckinpaugh, who feinted and tried to sting Crawford at second, but missed. Wild Oscar Stanage set himself and plastered a left hook which staggered the Yanks and brought Crawford through with the first decisive point.

Fighting Ad Vitt showed some pretty footwork in the third session, tapping lightly and sidestepping his way to first. He ducked his way into the third third-base corner of the diamond when Mike Veach hooked a right where it would do the most good and Vitt romped in with the round by a mile.

The Yanks used every trick of the game, but couldn't dislodge Jones-Round James. Jones landed on Fighting Fisher often, but he weathered the attack except for those two unfortunate rounds. Detroit is winning many of its bouts these days, and is in line for the American League title.

Kid Cobb, who is reputed to carry a substantial left punch, was clearly outpointed. He landed one short upper cut, and, as he was sparring in the third corner, Fisher whipped over the high sign to Maisel, who tagged Kid Cobb for the count.

The contest did not arouse as much enthusiasm as was expected, because many of the fans who sat around the diamond side expected Detroit to live up to its great reputation for slugging. There was very little punishment and no ticket scandal. The details by rounds:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	0	1	0	4
Vitt, 3b	4	1	2	2	2
Cobb, cf	5	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf	5	0	2	3	0
C'ford, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	13	0
Young, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
St'nage, c	3	0	1	3	0
James, p	4	0	2	0	3
Total	35	2	9	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Peck, ss	3	0	0	3	4
P'tan, 2b	4	0	0	3	5
Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
M'sel, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
H'zell, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Miller, cf	2	0	0	3	0
Nunamaker, c	3	0	0	3	0
Fisher, p	2	0	0	1	4
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	2	27	14

*Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.

Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hits—Veach, Bauman. Stolen base—Vitt. Earned runs—Detroit, 2. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Vitt, Young and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 11. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 3; off James, 4. Hits—Off Fisher, 9 in 8 innings; off Russell, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, (Burns.) Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Russell, 1; by James, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Senators Win at the Start.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Three runs scored in the first inning were sufficient for Washington to defeat Cleveland today, 3 to 2. The visitors scored in the fifth inning and filled the bases in the ninth, with only one out, but Gallia displaced Boehling and ended the rally after one run had crossed. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ber, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Foster, 3b	3	1	0	1	2
C. M'n, cf	4	1	1	0	1
G'dil, 1b	2	0	1	14	2
H. M'n, lf	3	0	2	2	0
Henry, c	3	0	0	5	0
S'yer, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
McB'e, ss	3	0	0	5	7
B'hl'g, p	3	0	0	0	2
Gallia, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	6	27	21

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'm'n, ss	3	1	1	2	1
Roth, cf	3	0	1	2	0
G'ney, lf	2	0	0	4	0
Smith, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Kirke, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
Evans, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
W'g's, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
T'ner, 2b	1	0	1	0	2
O'N'l, c	2	0	1	2	3
G'rett, p	1	0	0	1	0
Jones, p	1	0	1	0	1
C'ter, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Bartare	1	0	0	0	0
†Wille	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	24	12

*Batted for Jones in eighth inning.
†Batted for Carter in ninth inning.
Error—Sawyer.

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—O'Neil. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Chapman, (2.) Roth. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Graney. Sacrifice fly—O'Neil. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 7. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Garrett, 1; off Boehling, 4; off Jones, 1. Hits—Off Garrett, 3 in three innings; off Jones, 2 in four innings; off Carter, 1 in one inning; off Boehling, 5 in eight and one-third innings; off Gallia, 1 in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By Garrett, (Gandil.) by Boehling, (Garrett.) Struck out—By Boehling, 5; by Garrett, 1; by Jones, 1; by Carter, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Red Sox Beat White Sox Twice.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The league-leading Red Sox improved their position by winning both games of a double-header from Chicago, 2 to 1 and 4 to 1, today. Boston was favored by effective pitching, both Leonard and Shore holding the Chicagos to three hits in each game. In the first contest Scott, who is usually successful against Boston, was hit at critical moments. Gardner's triple and Lewis's hit scored a run for the Red Sox in the fourth, and Barry's scratch hit, Carrigan's force-out, on which the former was retired, Weaver's error on Leonard's rap, and Hoblitzel's double added the winning run in the seventh. Chicago got two of its three hits in the eighth, when its only run was scored. The second game was stopped after eight innings by darkness. Faber lasted only one-third of an inning, in which Boston scored three runs. Cicotte, who succeeded him, held Boston safe until the eighth, when a pass was developed into a run. Chicago's lone run came in the first inning, the result of two hits and Thomas's error on Speaker's throw to the plate. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'zel, 1b	4	0	2	8	2
E.Scott, ss	4	0	1	1	4
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Sp'ker, cf	3	0	0	4	0
G'dner, 3b	3	1	1	0	3
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	3	2	0
Car'gan, c	2	1	0	6	0
L'nard, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	30	2	8	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	0	2	2	0
J.C'ns, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
J'kson, cf	4	0	0	2	1
Felsch, lf	3	0	0	2	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	0	2	5
Johns, 3b	4	0	0	3	0
Schalk, c	2	1	1	2	1
J. Scott, p	2	0	0	0	1
*B'kburne	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	24	12

*Batted for Scott in eighth inning.
Errors—Weaver, (2.) Johns.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Gardner. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Carrigan. Double play—Weaver and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off J. Scott, 1; off Cicotte, 1; off Leonard, 4. Hits—Off J. Scott, 8 in 7 innings; off Cicotte, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By J. Scott, 1; by Leonard, 6. Passed balls—Carrigan, Schalk. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hobl'l, 1b	4	1	1	12	1
Scott, ss	3	1	1	1	2
H'per, rf	4	1	3	2	0
Sp'ker, cf	3	1	1	1	0
G'dn'r, 3b	3	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	1	6
Thomas, c	4	0	1	5	0
Shore, p	4	1	1	2	0
Total	31	4	9	24	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	3	0	1	4	1
J.C'ns, 1b	3	0	0	5	1
E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	1	4	1
J'kson, cf	3	0	1	1	0
F'nier, lf	3	0	0	2	0
W'ver, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Johns, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Mayer, c	2	0	0	5	1
Faber, p	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p	2	0	0	0	1
Schalk, c	1	0	0	1	0
*Liebold	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	3	24	9

*Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Johns, Faber, Schalk, Scott, Barry, Thomas.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Game called, darkness.
Two-base hit—Johns. Three-base hit—Hooper. Stolen base—Johns. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Gardner. Double plays—Barry, Scott, and Hoblitzel; Jackson, Weaver, and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Wolfgang, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 3 in 1-3 inning; off Cicotte, 4 in 6 2-3 innings; off Wolfgang, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Barry.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by Wolfgang, 1. Passed ball—Mayer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Browns' New Pitcher Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Phillips, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was very effective against Philadelphia today, and St. Louis won, 8 to 2. Sheehan was hit hard in four innings, and Eccles, a southpaw, formerly of Jamestown, N. Y., got a trial and did good work. Pratt's hitting featured the game. He made two doubles and a home run in four times at bat. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh't, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Hov'd, 3b	4	1	3	0	1
Sisler, 1b	5	1	2	11	1
Pratt, 2b	4	1	3	2	1
Lee, cf	4	0	0	3	0
J'bson, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Severan, ss	4	1	1	3	5
Leary, c	4	2	1	5	1
Ph'lips, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	35	8	12	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Mc'h, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Lajoie, ss	4	0	0	1	1
McI's, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Oldr'g, 2b	3	0	2	0	3
Malone, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
McA'y, c	4	0	0	7	5
S'han, p	0	0	0	0	0
Eccles, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	*26	12

*Howard out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Pratt, Oldring.

St. Louis	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two base hits—Pratt, (2.) Jacobson, Howard, Malone. Three base hits—Strunk. Home run—Pratt. Stolen bases—Howard, Pratt. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Shotton, Phillips. Sacrifice fly—Sheehan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Phillips, 2; off Sheehan, 2. Hits—Off Sheehan, 0 in 4 innings; off Eccles, 3 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Phillips, 3; by Sheehan, 2; by Eccles, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Mack Signs New Shortstop.

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 13.—"Buck" Danner, shortstop of the Rumford Falls baseball team, an independent organization, has been signed by the Philadelphia team of the American League, it was announced today by Harry Davis, scout for the Athletics. He will report immediately for trial.

Draft Meeting at Cincinnati.

The draft meeting of the American and National Leagues will be held in Cincinnati tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	7	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	—5	10	3

Batteries—Chabek and Heckinger; Be

NEW JERSEY AND JUNIORS' TENNIS—YALE AND PRINCETON IN COLLEGE GOLF FINAL—FOOTBALL

FORM REVERSED IN NEW JERSEY TENNIS

Miss Lindley Defeats Miss Cassel in Opening Round of State Title Tournament.

The unexpected defeat of Miss Clara Cassel was the outstanding feature of the first day's play in the New Jersey State women's lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the Englewood Field Club courts at Englewood, N. J. Miss Cassel made the mistake of holding her opponent too cheaply and was a victim of overconfidence and as a result Miss Eleanor Lindley won a hard match, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5. With the honors divided in the first two sets Miss Cassel ran four straight games in the deciding set, when her opponent took a brace and brought the score to 5 all. Miss Cassel was expected to use her superior court experience to advantage, but Miss Lindley, by adopting forcing tactics, broke through her opponent's service and then won her own, which gave her the match. The winner played a vigorous net game and played her placement shots to the undefended parts of the court with excellent judgment.

From a spectacular standpoint the match between Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. Wood held the close attention of a big gallery and furnished the thrills of the early rounds. Mrs. Wood was unable to show her playing form in the first set and dropped it at 6 to 1. She, however, quickly recovered in the second set and ran the score to 5—2. She forced the issue and made many clever passing shots. Eight times Mrs. Wood was within a single point of the match, and each time she lost the point through over-anxiety in netting the ball, or driving it out of court. Miss Vanderhoef played a steady, effective game and waited for her opponent to make mistakes. She won the second set at 11—9.

Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion, was at her best and reached the round before the semi-final. She was fortunate in the draw, receiving a bye in the first round. She easily disposed of Miss Marguerite Lexow at 6—1, 6—0, after the latter had qualified through Miss Dora Goodbody defaulting, owing to a slight injury.

The playing through champion, Miss Anita Carrington, was not opposed in the second round, and Mrs. Charles N. Beard, a former champion, disappointed her many friends by defaulting to Mrs. L. Z. Murray. Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce engaged in an interesting three-set match, which went to the latter, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. LeRoy won the first set, but was unable to maintain the fast pace set by Miss Bunce, and dropped behind.

Many of the matches were long drawn out and required extra games to determine the winners. Mrs. R. A. Pope was forced to 8—6, 7—5 before defeating Miss Florence Stanton, and Miss Ina Kissel was carried to three sets before taking a match from Mrs. J. C. Eckerson. It is expected that with the progress made at the singles the first round in the doubles will get under way this afternoon. The summaries:

New Jersey State Championship, First Round.—Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Florence Stanton, 8—6, 7—5; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Mrs. Charles F. Park, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. J. C. Eckerson, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Second Round.—Miss Abby Morrison defeated Mrs. Harold Bradley, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Mrs. J. C. Hinchcliffe, Jr., by default; Miss Van Winke defeated Miss Forbes, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Eleanore Lindley defeated Miss Clara Cassel, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5; Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Miss Florence Sheldon by default; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—1, 11—9; Miss Jane Rowson defeated Miss Natalie Browning by default; Mrs. L. Z. Murray defeated Mrs. Charles N. Beard by default; Miss Catharine Carrington defeated Miss Katherine Brown by default; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Stewart Green by default; Miss Marguerite Lexow defeated Miss Dora Goodbody by default; Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles by default; Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round.—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Marguerite Lexow, 6—0, 6—1.

TRI-STATE LAWN TENNIS.

Miss Bjurstedt Wins Her Match with Miss Wilder at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who holds the national championship in women's singles, had no trouble in winning the match in the second round of women's single in the Tri-State Tennis Tournament here today. Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Iris Wilder of Cincinnati in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2.

Clarence Griffin of California played one round of singles and easily defeated Francis Benton of Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—2.

William M. Johnston, the national champion, with his partner in doubles, Clarence Griffin, played two exhibition sets against Ellis Fottrell of California and Irving Wright of Boston. Johnston and Griffin lost the first set after a hard fight, 6—2, and won the second set, 6—4.

Newspaper Men's Golf Scores.

Twenty-four members of the New York Newspaper Men's Golf Club returned cards for the qualifying round for the President's Cup at Van Courtlandt Park yesterday, this being the sixth cup donated by President George L. Cooper during the six years he has directed the efforts of the newspaper golfers of New York.

Frank T. Pope and Peter L. Campbell tied at 66 net and easily carried off the low score honors. The scores:

F. T. Pope, 82, 16—66; P. L. Campbell, 91, 25—66; W. R. McLaughlin, 107, 35—72; H. W. Cornell, 99, 26—73; Harry A. Haines, 88, 15—73; F. W. Fliagh, 77, 4—73; C. L. Fletcher, 84, 11—73; A. P. Roth, 87, 12—74; W. N. Amory, 91, 17—74; R. E. Fischer, 95, 21—74; C. A. Dailey, 104, 30—74; C. H. Wright, 94, 18—76; C. M. Atherton, 84, 7—77; A. C. Murray, 89, 10—79; George F. Ralston, 94, 15—79; D. B. Davis, 100, 18—82; F. W. M. Hall, 108, 26—82; G. R. Hill, 118, 35—83; Fred Benzinger, 106, 23—83; A. S. Owens, 93, 17—85; E. R. Laverty, 107, 22—85; C. F. Laux, 107, 21—86; F. Wykes, 98, 25—73; H. Legendre, 101.

The draw for match play resulted as follows: Ralston vs. Davis, Roth vs. Flaugh, Legendre vs. Dailey, Laverty vs. Laux, Wykes vs. Hill; Benzinger vs. Amory; McLaughlin vs. Atherton, Haina vs. Campbell. Pope, Fischer, Wright, Murray, Owens, Hall, and Cornell drew byes.

Harrington Park Wins at Tennis.

The return interclub tennis match between Harrington Park Club and Closter Athletic Club, played on the latter's courts, was won by Harrington Park by the score of 4 to 1. Several of the contests resulted in long battles. The results follow:

Men's Singles.—J. C. Robertson defeated K. Wray, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3; Edmund Hendrickson defeated George Zabriskie, 7—5, 8—6; W. C. Striffler defeated I. Zabriskie, 6—0, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—E. C. Striffler and W. C. Strunk defeated G. Zabriskie and E. Lesperance, 6—2, 6—2; Kenneth Wray and I. Zabriskie defeated G. A. Ward and C. W. Miller, 6—4, 8—6.

Intercollegiate Tennis Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Play in the annual tournament for the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship, which was to have started today on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, was postponed until tomorrow in order to give some of the contestants who had been in other tournaments last week another day's rest.

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JUNIORS PLAY FOR TITLE.

More Than 100 Youngsters Compete in Metropolitan Tennis Tourney

More than 100 youthful wielders of the racquet competed yesterday in the first two rounds of the second annual metropolitan junior lawn tennis championship tournament on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., and in nearly every contest form was maintained. The principal upset of the first round was that of Goddard Saunders, who fell before the attack of Alfred Ehrman, who, by superior driving and fast court work, won a hard battle after deuce had been called several times in the first set.

C. S. Garland, who gave Harold A. Throckmorton a good fight for the national interscholastic championship one week ago, and took a set from Clarence J. Griffin of California in the all-comers' tournament, was one of the two players to reach the fourth round. He scored a clever straight victory over Herbert W. Forster, the young Mount Vernon schoolboy, on straight sets, and eliminated G. Zabriskie in the third round. The young Indiana State champion was never extended, and is favored as the probable winner. W. H. Benedict was the other youngster to qualify for the fourth round.

George P. Throckmorton, brother of the holder of the junior title, and L. M. Banks of the Adelphi School made an excellent showing, as did H. P. Guller, Captain of the West Side Club junior team. The latter will probably face Garland in the semi-final round, when the latter will have to be at his best to win.

Cecil Donaldson, the young Borough Park star, also made a favorable impression, and promises to force the leaders before the end of the tourney. The other promising contenders are E. Benzin of the Bronx, E. Benjamin, and Jabez Holmes. The summary:

Junior Metropolitan Championship.—First Round.—Herbert W. Forster defeated L. Procter, 7—5, 6—1; R. Rand defeated I. Raymond by default; H. T. Dickinson defeated H. C. Larson, 6—4, 6—4; F. M. Chapman defeated G. Stearns, 7—5, 7—5; F. Barrett defeated H. P. Davidson by default; E. Binzen defeated C. Goldbeg, 6—3, 6—2; A. Mahonmie defeated W. Whitemore, 6—3, 6—4; R. Salambier defeated E. H. Knopf, 6—1, 6—4; J. T. Kammerer defeated W. G. Gray, 6—3, 6—4; G. A. Myers defeated B. Basford, 6—3, 6—3; W. Hammerslough defeated L. Herzig, 8—6, 6—1; A. Ehrman defeated G. Sanders, 10—8, 6—2; M. Carroll defeated M. Webster by default; J. M. Baker defeated W. S. Zabriskie, 6—4, 6—0; H. P. Guller defeated A. H. Frey, 6—0, 6—1; J. Mangin defeated M. Park by default; E. Shaw defeated R. Salambier by default; B. Ely defeated C. H. Brunie, 6—1, 6—2; W. Raymond defeated W. Knight, 6—2, 6—3; E. Dowling defeated T. R. Coward by default; J. Stearns defeated B. H. Firestone, 6—6, 6—2; R. J. Van Zant defeated W. D. Washburn by default; Holmes defeated D. Kelly, 6—1, 6—1; T. Woodford defeated E. E. Leclue, 6—8, 6—4; R. V. Raymond defeated W. H. Hastings, 7—5, 6—3; B. Thoms defeated J. F. Cammerer by default; H. L. Dudley defeated J. N. Hopkins, 6—2, 6—3; C. Hollander defeated H. B. Vail, 12—10, 6—3; E. L. Hopkins defeated Mortimer, 6—6, 6—1; B. Baldenstein defeated R. Shaw, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2; F. G. Loughman defeated A. Gallagher, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5; W. H. Barnes defeated S. Kempner, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3; G. Throckmorton defeated D. Durham, 6—0, 6—1; L. Sussman defeated W. D. Clark, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; L. M. Banks defeated J. H. Shiff, 6—0, 6—1; W. F. Flitt defeated H. Broekman, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round.—G. E. Jones defeated W. P. Black by default; M. Cutler defeated J. F. Stone, 6—0, 6—3; D. Dunscombe defeated G. Jones by default; B. Cohen defeated E. B. Emerson, 6—3, 6—4; G. Zabriskie defeated D. E. Revere, 6—0, 6—3; C. S. Garland defeated Herbert W. Forster, 6—1, 6—2; R. Rand defeated J. Dick Inson, 6—2, 6—1; Barrett defeated F. M. Chapman 6—3, 6—4; E. Benzin defeated W. Whittemore, 6—3, 6—1; J. P. Kenimerer defeated R. Salambier, 6—0, 6—0; W. Hammerslough defeated G. A. Myers, 6—7, 6—0, 6—2; H. P. Guller defeated J. M. Baker, 6—1, 6—1; J. Mangen defeated E. Shaw by default; E. Dowling defeated J. Stearns, 8—6, 6—2; J. Holmes defeated H. J. Van Zant, 6—2, 6—1; B. Thoms defeated H. L. Dudley, 6—4, 6—3; E. L. Hopkins defeated C. Hollander, 6—1, 7—5; E. Benjamin defeated R. Goldman, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; M. A. Taylor defeated J. W. Wolfe, 6—4, 6—3; A. Belmont defeated R. W. Raymond by default; H. Haldenstein defeated G. A. Frost, 7—5, 6—2; A. Ehrman defeated M. Carroll, 6—2, 6—3; F. Loughman defeated W. H. Barnes, 6—3, 6—3; George Throckmorton defeated L. Sussman, 6—1, 6—4; L. M. Banks defeated W. I. Flitt, 6—1, 6—4; G. Donaldson defeated G. R. Preston, 7—1, 6—2; A. Healy defeated D. Cumming, 6—2, 6—1; G. Donaldson defeated D. H. Sulzberger by default; W. H. Benedict defeated E. M. Rafeail by default; A. R. Oliver defeated C. Randall, 7—5, 8—6; J. W. Raymond defeated B. Ely, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3; C. T. Woodford defeated R. V. Raymond, 9—7, 9—7.

Third Round.—C. S. Garland defeated G. Zabriskie, 6—1, 6—4; W. H. Benedict defeated A. R. Oliver, 6—2, 6—3.

Nautilus Boat Club's Regatta.

The Nautilus Boat Club will hold its first regatta from the new clubhouse at the foot of Bay Parkway Saturday afternoon. There will be a dance in the evening. The list of rowing events includes novice singles, intermediate singles, junior doubles, senior doubles, senior singles, junior singles for Firuski medal, junior four gig, senior four gig, eight-oared barge, and canoe tilt.

Women's Dates for Fall Golf Play.

Eight events for women golfers have been scheduled for the Fall season of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Seven of these are one-day medal play handicaps, which have proved so popular in the last two years. The first of these will be held today at the Forest Hill Field Club, and the next competition will be a two-day invitation affair at the Nassau Country Club on Sept. 23 and 24. The date assigned the Lakewood Country Club, Oct. 21, is subject to change. The list of tournaments follow: Sept. 14, Forest Hill Field Club; Sept. 23-24, Nassau Country Club, (invitation;) Oct. 5, Baltusrol Golf Club; Oct. 8, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club; Oct. 11, Century Country Club; Oct. 14, Piping Rock Club; Oct. 19, Fox Hills Golf Club; Oct. 21, Lakewood Country Club.

Stumpf Will Oppose Farley.

The "break" which has been looked for in the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. affairs since the death of James E. Sullivan last September may come at the annual convention of the organization on Sept. 20, and athletes and officials alike look to President Frederick W. Rubien to prove the "man of the hour." The first hint of the coming struggle came yesterday, when Jacob W. Stumpf for several years Chairman of the Registration Committee, announced that he would run for the Vice Presidency in opposition to the incumbent, Terence W. Farley of the Irish-American A. C.

For some time Stumpf, who has been at logerheads with Farley since the decision of the Registration Committee in the "Fourteenth Regiment case" was reversed by the Metropolitan Board of Managers, has been contemplating this move, but took no definite steps until yesterday.

He will have the support of a great many delegates and is confident that he will triumph over Farley.

BLOSSOM TO PLAY PEACOCK IN FINAL

Yale and Princeton Men Survivors in Intercollegiate Golf at Greenwich C. C.

Francis R. Blossom, one of Yale's best baseball players, and Grant A. Peacock, who has made quite a record for himself as a member of the Princeton hockey team, will fight it out today in the thirty-six hole final match for the intercollegiate golf championship at the Greenwich Country Club. Peacock defeated John Marshall, Jr., of Williams, 3 up and 2 to play in one of the thirty-six hole semi-final matches yesterday, while in the other Blossom won over Louis L. Bredin of Yale by a 7 and 6 margin.

In view of the fact that Peacock is fancied to win the title, chief interest yesterday centred in his contest with Marshall. Although the Williams player was able to play a good match, the quality of his golf was not up to that of Peacock except on the early nine holes. Both went out in 38 in the morning and they were all even at the turn.

It was on the eleventh that Marshall began going badly, slicing his drive in the woods. On the fourteenth he sent his third shot out of bounds and after flubbing the next picked up. It was approximated at 7. The sixteenth, too, was lost when Marshall's second shot went skimming through some trees and he lost distance. Even so, he was able to hold his own on some of the other holes and keep the margin of Peacock down to one when the first round was finished.

With a fine three on the third in the second round, Marshall squared the match, but Peacock, doing par or better, won three of the next four holes. Marshall won the eighth when the Princeton man pulled his second shot to the right of the green, but Marshall's indirection cost him the ninth. This left Peacock 3 up.

Peacock won the eleventh when Marshall overapproached the green, but Peacock messed up the thirteenth by getting bunkered beyond the green. Three halved holes finished the match. The card:

MORNING ROUND.

Peacock, out	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	—38
Marshall, out	4	3	5	6	5	5	3	4	—38
Peacock, in	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	5	—37
Marshall, in	3	6	3	5	7	4	6	4	—41—79

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Peacock, out	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	—38
Marshall, out	4	4	3	6	5	5	5	4	—40
Peacock, in	5	4	3	7	6	5	4		
Marshall, in	3	6	3	5	6	5	5		

J. Bernd Rose, the Princeton Captain, caddied for Peacock, and advised him from time to time.

Although Blossom was not in championship form on the first round, he was 3 up when he and Bredin retired for luncheon. Blossom might have scored better, but for two sevens, both approximated, on the fourth and the other on the fourteenth. This was caused in the first instance by getting bunkered and in the second by slicing out of bounds on his third. Bredin showed good golf returning, but Blossom also took a brace.

On the second round Blossom played the second hole badly, but he went along in undeniable fashion after that except for the long fourth. He quickly had Bredin at his mercy. The card:

MORNING ROUND.

Blossom, out	4	4	4	7	5	4	4	4	—40
Bredin, out	5	4	4	5	7	5	5	4	—39
Blossom, in	4	4	5	7	5	3	4	5	—37—77
Bredin, in	4	5	3	5	5	3	4	4	—36—75

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Blossom, out	4	5	3	6	4	4	4	4	—36
Bredin, out	4	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	—40
Blossom, in	3	4	4						
Bredin, in	3								

Bredin, whose home is in Detroit, left last night for the West, planning to return in time for the Yale opening late this month. Marshall is a native of Kentucky, and formerly was champion of that State. His mother witnessed a portion of the match. He will remain here until college opens.

It is probable that the 1916 intercollegiate championship will be played at the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh. The tournament never has been held there.

NEW GOLF RANKING.

Present System of Handicapping to be Dropped by U. S. G. A.

The United States Golf Association has decided to eliminate the process of handicapping the players of the United States. Instead, the Executive Committee has decided to select a list of players who are considered by the officials as being of championship eligibility.

In other words, the present system is applicable more to medal than match play. It is planned to have various sectional associations first decide among themselves the merits of the golfers from the respective sections, naming those considered eligible to compete in the national amateur championship. The separate findings will be submitted to the parent organization and the collective list will designate the list of those eligible.

It is considered by officials that the present method of handicapping has failed to cover the situation, for the reason that a man may be an indifferent medal player and at the same time a very able match player. Sectional bodies will be instructed to take into due consideration the match play ability of each of its players in considering its list of eligibles.

Details remain to be worked out, but it is safe to predict that within a short time some official announcement of the method of procedure will be made.

Few Dogs in Gregorian Show.

Not more than a dozen dogs were exhibited in the monthly club matches of the Boston Terrier Club of New York at the Hotel Gregorian last night. The heat made a hurried meeting imperative, and only three classes were judged after the regular business of the organization had been transacted. President Daniel Ritchey was in the chair when the resignation of Treasurer James E. Meade was regretfully accepted. Mr. Meade had served two years, and was compelled to retire because of press of other business. His place will be filled by Ralph Cahen until the annual meeting of the club in December.

In the principal class judged, that for puppy bitches, the chief honors went to Mrs. G. H. Pell's Ayraut Mussette, with P. T. Taylor's Alice Taylor second, W. F. Kubeck's Chrystal Anthony's Baby third, and Mr. Chactel's Beauty fourth.

The blue in the division for open dogs was captured by Mr. Kubeck's Acme's Gladiator, with Miss A. Tieman's Beauty Boy the runner up.

O'Connor's Trixie, owned by Mr. Kubeck, was the only entrant in the class for open bitches.

Austrian Derby Won by Tovabb.

VIENNA, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The Austrian Derby, run today over a course of 2,400 metres, for a stake of 112,000 kronen, ($30,500,) was won by Anton Dreher's Tovabb by three lengths. Count von Landau's Fallnchy was second, and Count Teleki's Sobri third. There were eleven runners.

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FOOTBALL MEN HELD BACK BY THE HEAT

Practice Only of the Lightest, and Princeton Preparing for Game Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Despite the extreme heat "Speedy" Rush worked his Tiger football squad today both in the morning and afternoon, and to keep their thoughts further on football he had his candidates report to the field house this evening to give them a blackboard talk on the formations that are being taken up and to quiz the aspirants on the rules.

Princeton has a game a week from Saturday with Georgetown, and according to reports that are floating out from Washington the Southerners will put one of the heaviest and fastest teams on the gridiron this Fall that has ever been turned out at Georgetown. Those in authority at Princeton are aware of this and are rushing the early season work of the Tigers along just as much as the weather will permit them. The first lot of candidates arrived last Thursday and today saw practically the entire squad out in togs.

Only light work has been indulged in and it has been of the most elementary nature. There has been no need for pads as yet and the majority of the candidates generally report in track uniforms. If there is any improvement in the weather conditions tomorrow Coach Rush intends to give his candidates their first scrimmage. As far as it has been possible Rush is going on with the work that he left off in the Spring. He has outlined several of the fundamental formations and has issued the signals that will be used to the candidates.

Billy Moore, who starred as half back in the Yale game last Fall along with Red Gennert, a veteran centre, arrived in town today and participated in the afternoon workout. Buzz Law, a full back, and Bob Nourse, a centre, are about the only veterans who have not put in an appearance as yet, but these men are expected in the course of day or two.

No Football at Seton Hall College.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—A ban has been placed on football at Seton Hall College. This announcement was made today by the Rev. John C. McClary, Vice President of the college, and athletic director. The faculty ruled against resuming the sport because of the serious accidents attributed to it a year ago. There will neither be varsity nor prep teams at the local college. The Seton Hall basketball team is preparing for a strenuous season.

The baseball team will next season play the Princeton University nine at Princeton, March 30, 1916. It will be the second game on the Princeton schedule. Another new team added to the Setonia schedule is the Catholic University of Washington. It is expected that the differences existing between Seton Hall and Fordham will be patched up and that these rival Catholic institutions will resume athletic relations, which were broken last year.

Nine "W" Men Return to Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 13.—Thirty men were out in uniform here this afternoon in the first football practice of the season for the Williams eleven. Coach Daly and Captain Tompkins kept the entire squad working for nearly an hour and a half, devoting the time to short, snappy drills in starting, falling on the ball, punting, and passing. With nine "W" men back from last year's team, prospects for a strong eleven are exceptionally bright. Of these Captain Tompkins, Blodgett, Stubbl, Laplante, Overton, Welch, and Wright were all out for today's practice. Nevertheless, the loss by graduation of Toolan and ex-Captain Payson in the back field, Furness at centre, and Eells and Driscoll at guard, will be severely felt.

Early Scrimmage for Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 13.—With the formal opening of the football season scheduled for Carlisle on the coming Saturday, the Indians, under the directions of Coaches Victor Kelley, Gus Welch, and John McGillis, put in an afternoon of warm work here today. Following the fundamentals a twenty-minute scrimmage gave opportunity for keen competition for a number of positions. Two new men, Williams at tackle, and Chase, at guard, gave Weimas and Martel a hard chase. Numerous changes were made in the line-up of the first and second elevens. Tibbits showed strength in the back field. Captain Calac, Blackbird, and Fred Broker did the punting.

HARVARD FOOTBALL CALL.

Large and Husky Squad of Candidates Report to Coach Haughton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 13.—The squad of football players which reported to Coach Percy Haughton today was the largest and huskiest that has ever opened the Crimson season under the new régime. Although Captain Mahan and Left Tackle Parson were the only regulars of last year's great eleven on hand, there was a large number of first substitutes and all the best men from last year's freshman team. There were more than 90 men in playing clothes, and by Wednesday the coaches expect to have 125 men on the field. The drill today was entirely rudimentary, and this will continue for the morning and afternoon sessions until next week, when scrimmaging will begin. The old coaches with Haughton were Derrick Parmenter, Bob Storer, and Reggie Brown, the newcomers being Stanley Pennock and Mal Logan of last year's team, and Gil Browne, Harry Gardner, and Frank O'Brien of teams a little further back. There was an unusual supply of material for the rush line, including Gilman, Varsity tackle two years ago, and Lyman, an end, and Caner, a tackle. All three would have made a bid for last year's team had they been eligible.

Twenty Men Out at N. Y. U.

Over twenty candidates returned to University Heights yesterday to take part in the first practice of the season by the New York University football squad on Ohio Field. For nearly three hours Coach Reilly put the men through a systematic drill in gridiron fundamentals. Captain (Chubby) Somers, who played tackle on last season's eleven, headed the group of men who participated in yesterday's work, and took an active part in demonstrating to his men the proper methods in handling the leather. Among the veterans who appeared on Ohio Field for the first day's work were Sokolower, the Varsity full back of last Fall's eleven; Oiswang, the midget-weight quarter back; Waldman, the regular Varsity end of two seasons' experience, and several other promising candidates of last year's squad.

Among the men who came in for a share of the coaching and who are entering the University this Fall were Manley, who played quarter back on the Morris High School team last Fall; Egan of the Manual Training High School, Matthews of Fordham Prep, and Ferrer of Manual High School. One of the most promising acquisitions is Howard Cann, who played on the Dartmouth freshmen eleven last Fall, and who is expected to prove a valuable asset to the Violet team's back field.

Fordham Football Call for Today.

The 1915 football season at Fordham will be formally opened this afternoon, when the candidates report to Captain Dave Dunn and Harry Vaughn, the new coach. The Maroon authorities expect the biggest squad that has ever assembled on the Bronx gridiron, especially since advance notice has been sent to all the veterans that nobody would be excused from the first workout.

Never a Chance for Game.

Dame rumor had it yesterday that the Columbia-New York University football game was declared off. As usual, rumor was wrong. There never was a game scheduled between Columbia and the New York University, in fact, there never was a chance for such a game.

Syracuse Starts Football Work.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Forty candidates for the Syracuse University football team reported for the first workout of this season today. The players went through a drill in fundamentals under the direction of head field coach Frank J. O'Neill and his assistants.

Yamada Defeats Gershel with Cue.

Koji Yamada, playing 14.1 balk line billiards, last night defeated William Gershel, a local Class C player, in an exhibition game at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 74. Gershel was playing the 14.2 style of game, but he was outclassed. Yamada displayed a brand of playing which was a great improvement over the form he had shown in his previous matches, and by consistent billiards, completed his string of 300 points in twelve innings.

TRACK PLEASES MULFORD.

Peugeot Which He Is to Drive Has Not Yet Arrived.

According to the opinion of Ralph Mulford, one of the racing drivers who will compete in the Astor Cup race on Oct. 2 at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, the contestants will find the two-mile board track an easy one on which to drive. It is now being coated with a creosote preparation which sinks in instead of, like most oils, remaining partly on the surface. This will prevent skidding and allow of high speed. The other factor which favors the drivers is that the creosote gives the course a dull green color, thus obviating the glare that would bother the contestants if they had to drive on the bright surface of the new boards.

The car which Mulford is to drive in the race, a Peugeot, which is said to be one of the speediest that the French factory has ever turned out, has not yet arrived. It was to have been in this country during the past week, but the steamer was overladen and could not take it aboard. It is expected, however, that it will be here within a few days. Should it by any chance fail to arrive Mulford will drive a Mulford Special in the Astor race.

The Peugeots belonging to J. M. Allison which Aitken and Wilcox are to pilot are now at the Indianapolis Speedway being tuned up, but will be shipped to this city next week for the elimination trials. Of the other cars which will compete, the Mercers are being finished at Trenton, the Stutses at Indianapolis, while the P. H. Fs are being tried out at Port Jefferson, L. I.

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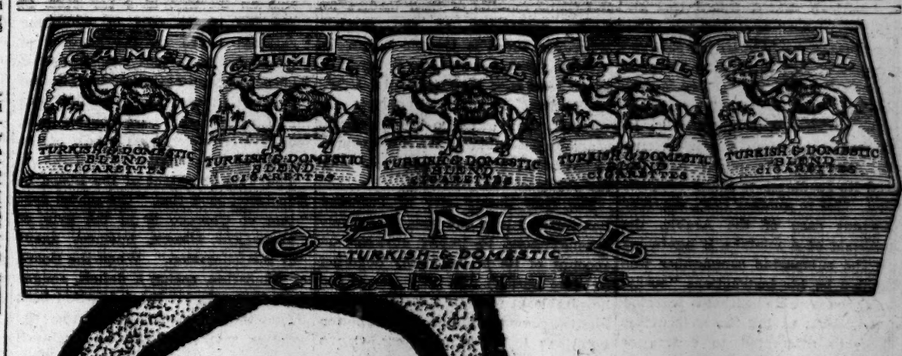

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DANGEROUS MISTAKES.

As the German note in respect to the unsuccessful attack upon the Orduna on July 9 is summarized in Washington dispatches, it is hard to understand its meaning, unless it means that German submarine officers are carrying on the war under the orders of VON TIRPITZ and in defiance of the orders of their Government; it is still harder to reconcile this communication with the Arabic note. The Orduna, a Cunard liner, was for some time shelled by the submarine after a torpedo discharged against her had missed its mark. We are now told, first, that the submarine commander violated his instructions, which were that he should not attack any liner, and, second, that because of thick weather he was not able to make out the character and nationality of the Orduna. Are we to understand that in spite of orders not to attack any liner German submarine commanders nevertheless are so fired with the spirit of carnage, death, and destruction that they are capable of attacking any ship that comes in sight without waiting to determine whether she flies a belligerent or neutral flag, and whether she carries passengers—and the Orduna did carry passengers, of whom twenty-two were Americans—or is a freight carrier? We have a lengthening list of the "mistakes" of German submarine commanders. The German Government has told us that the American ship Gulflight was attacked under a misapprehension. The attack by a torpedo upon the Nebraskan, another American ship, we were told, was "not meant for the American flag," that it "is to be considered an unfortunate accident." In both these cases the German Government expressed its regret and declared its readiness to make compensation. But in another case, the very important case of the Arabic, the hypothesis of a mistake is again set up. The submarine commander was forbidden by his instructions "to attack the Arabic without warning "and without saving the lives unless "the ship attempted to escape or "offered resistance," but the German Government excuses its naval officer because "he was forced to conclude "from the attendant circumstances "that the Arabic planned a violent "attack on the submarine." In this country we have been convinced by abundant and perfectly credible testimony that no attack was planned, for the very good reason that neither the commander of the Arabic nor any person on board the ship ever saw the submarine. It is again very hard to understand how this "mistake" could have been made unless the submarine commander, seeing a victim within easy reach and disobeying the orders of his Government, let fly his torpedo. In this case the German Government acknowledges no obligation to grant an indemnity "even if the "commander should have been mis-"taken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

Our Government cannot conceal its anxiety, our people cannot conceal from themselves the gravity of the situation created by this long series of "mistakes," by these acts done in disregard of our protests that they were violative of our rights, of international law, of the rules of marine warfare, and of the principles of justice and humanity. The situation is grave because after five months of correspondence with the Berlin Government, after an exchange of notes in which with increasing seriousness and firmness of language we have remonstrated against the lawless and murderous acts committed by submarine commanders, culminating in our declaration of July 21 that repetition of such acts in contravention of our rights must be regarded, when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly," we are still without any definite and dependable assurance from Germany that American citizens may exercise their lawful right of sailing the seas without incurring the peril of death at the hands of her naval officers. We have, to be sure, received her promise, given on Sept. 1 by her Ambassador, and we received it with a feeling of the greatest relief, that liners would not be attacked without compliance with the usages of civilized warfare in respect to warning and provision for the safety of noncombatants on board. The irreconcilable difference between the spirit and language of this promise and the position taken in the Arabic note has gone far to destroy the hopes raised by it and has again filled our minds with deep anxiety.

It is very far from our thoughts, certainly from our wish, to call in question the good faith of the German Government. We should prefer any explanation but that, even the explanation that the Government has lost control over that part of its navy which was still at sea. But what are we to conclude when "mistakes" follow "misapprehensions" and "unfortunate accidents" are succeeded by new murders due to what we must in all reason call the groundless belief of a submarine commander that he was in peril of attack? Obviously, the purpose sought in all these notes we have written has not been accomplished. The lives of Americans at sea are still in peril, they are still without protection in the exercise of their rights. Our people live in the dreadful expectation that any day may bring them news of the destruction of another liner, of the loss of other American lives. In his deep concern the President of the United States, while "praying that the skies may clear," in which it is plain that he refers to the black clouds of war in Europe, declares that he cannot leave his post to deliver an address in Virginia because "it is impossible to "predict any part of the course of "affairs." The course of affairs in respect to German warfare against vessels carrying American passengers does indeed defy prediction. We are hopeful, all Americans hope that a peaceful and satisfactory end of the controversy may come, but they lack the needed reassurance from Germany. We are actually at a loss to know whether she intends to show deliberate unfriendliness, or whether she shares the desire of the American people and the American Government for a continuance of amicable relations. If the German Ambassador here could make plain to his Government our grave anxiety and our inability to reconcile the language of the German Chancellor with the acts of German submarine commanders, it would seem that some declaration of policy and intention much more satisfactory than any yet received would be promptly forthcoming.

GOOD FOR PATERSON.

Free speech is a noble and an indispensable right. Speech that is meant and calculated to foment disorder, to incite to violence and crime, should not be free. The Industrial Workers of the World work through the fire-and-flame mouths of their leaders to "take possession of the earth." Wherever there is trouble begun or brewing, wherever riot can be spurred on or ignorance maddened, the I. W. W. ranters rush like vultures to carrion. And when no breach of the peace or poisoning of the mind comes to hand they make the American flag the object of their reviling.

The New Jersey city of Paterson has suffered long and been excessively magnanimous to public enemies on account of its praiseworthy devotion to free speech. It has been too hospitable to perilous guests. Friday night it drew the line at last. The too notorious I. W. W. spouters, CARLO FRESCA and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN-JONES, were not allowed to speak. In view of the $15,000,000 or so at which Paterson estimates its loss by the mischief-making of the I. W. W. two years ago, it may well feel that its generosity to rattlesnakes has gone on long enough.

Paterson has made considerable sacrifices to the cause of free speech. There should be no free speech to the promoters of outbreak and loot. Paterson shall be known henceforth as the city that drives the breeders of anarchy out.

UNIONIZED TEACHERS.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, warmly invites the teachers of the United States to form themselves into unions. His zeal in the matter is natural. The public interest is directly opposed to the proposed organization. Through Mr. GOMPERS's fine words the absolute selfishness of the plan shows only too clearly:

> Teachers must organize. The school system belongs to the people and must be adapted to their needs. If the teachers organize to occupy the place in that system that is theirs by right of service, they will infuse into it the spirit and practice of democracy.
>
> The teacher must get in touch with the life of the whole nation. Into the schools come children from all manner of homes. If teachers are to help solve the nation's problems they cannot hold themselves aloof from the great masses of its citizens.
>
> To organize and protect and promote their rights and welfare the teachers will receive the unfailing support of all organized labor.

"Democracy" is to be infused into the school system by forming the teachers into a privileged class. The people to whom the system belongs are mainly not members of labor unions. Therefore the teachers "get in touch with the life of the whole nation" by becoming unionists. As a matter of fact the chief if not the sole object of such unions would be to force salaries up, to interfere with discipline, to set the teachers as a class apart, hostile to boards of education, always making new demands. Both the schools and the taxpayers would suffer. The pertinacious lobbying of some schoolteachers of this city has been a nuisance and a scandal. Indeed, only the home rule provision in the new Constitution can protect the city from their invasions of Albany or curb their strong spirit of insubordination. How can the public schools be conducted successfully if the Board of Education must yield to union dictation?

Only the other day Mr. GOMPERS telegraphed that he was going to Chicago to address a protest meeting "against the wanton, and I might say "brutal, action of the Chicago School "Board in attempting to crush the "independence and the right of or-"ganization of the school teachers." The Board of Education had found it necessary to make a rule punishing with fine, suspension, or dismissal any teacher who belongs to the Teachers' Federation or any other association which employs "business agents" or other officers not belonging to the teaching force. This Teachers' Federation is a very able and powerful concern. Organized in 1897 to defend the teachers' pension law, then much opposed in the Legislature, "to obtain for teachers all "the rights and benefits to which "they are entitled," and so on, supported by contributions of some thousands of teachers, it kept lobbies at the State Capitol and in the City Hall. In 1898 it got salaries put up, but in 1900 they were put down. This insubordination of the authorities roused to her full strength that remarkable personality, Miss MARGARET HALEY, known in Mayor DUNNE'S administration as "the lady assistant Mayor" and "the whole federation."

This lady, still the "business representative" of the federation, with her female assistants on the board, virtually ran the schools. She forced out the Superintendent. In 1907, when there was question of giving her a pension of $4,000 a year, it appeared that for seven years she had had $1,200 a year from the federation besides her salary as a teacher. It was asserted, a "campaign lie" perhaps, that she and her helpers had forced the federation teachers to "chip in" for the benefit of the Dunne campaign fund. At any rate, there is scarcely a cleverer politician, or shrewder manager of men and politicians, even in Chicago.

In 1903, and again in 1909, Miss HALEY and her federation defeated bills in the Legislature for the systematization of school methods, in the former year a measure supported by the Board of Education. In the latter year Mrs. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG and divers women's clubs helped Miss HALEY at Springfield. In 1909, too, Mrs. YOUNG became Superintendent of Schools. In the course of a year, according to an account in The Evening Sun, "there "was an increase of 5 per cent. in "the per capita cost of educating "children based on the salaries of "teachers. Since that time there has "been constant agitation for another "increase in salaries. The last was "two years ago." Of course, Mrs. YOUNG is now active in behalf of the oppressed federation.

The Vice President of the Board of Education says that "the school sys-"tem of Chicago is in the grip of "MARGARET HALEY, business agent "of the federation." When the Board of Education, seeing a deficit, sought to reduce salaries the federation beat it, got the Legislature to provide that existing salaries should be continued by means of borrowed money. This official declares that the teachers are afraid of the federation, that it is "an assassin of reputation," that "it turns "the minds of the teachers from their "work and makes them politicians." It is charged that the federation in its "literature" takes the ground that only federationists can look for better pay or place. A member of the Board of Education is quoted as saying that "there are hundreds of "cases where teachers actually have "been driven out of the public schools "for their opposition to the federa-"tion."

More salary, more salary, more salary! The schools run by a secret society through a walking delegate, their object forgotten; teachers in politics, other teachers terrorized; extravagant and demoralized education, mental loss to the pupils, bigger bills for the poor devil of a taxpayer: That is "the spirit and practice of democracy" to be expected of unionized teachers. Will the strike and boycott be added?

ADVOCATING NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio has deciphered enough of the writing on the wall to change his mind about the value of military preparedness to a peace-loving republic. "No man," Mr. BURTON says, "should be deterred "by any opinion on national defense "held before this war fell on the world. "All conditions have changed and "will continue to change. A new con-"dition confronts us." The world may not be turned into an armed camp, as Mr. BURTON fears, and it is not likely that we are on the eve of a return of absolute monarchies. But he does well to counsel his compatriots to cease dwelling in a fool's paradise. The people of the United States have their mission to fulfill in the world, and they must be prepared to defend themselves. The voice of Mr. BURTON, raised in behalf of national defense, will be widely heard. The country needs all the wise counselors it can command in this hour. To prepare an adequate defense on land and sea is the one duty of the hour which overshadows all others.

Of course, Mr. BURTON has not really changed at all. He has always been a patriotic American, and there is no man who has the welfare of the country at heart who does not now realize the necessity for building up our navy and putting our land forces in a better condition. We have all been deluded in the past by a false idea of security. All but very few of us see now that the security was purely imaginary. Any reasonable man has only to think about the matter to give his support to the new plans for strengthening our national defense.

THE ONLY SAFE COURSE.

Recognition of CARRANZA, unless backed up by an American military demonstration, would be futile. The former Governor of Coahuila is not strong enough to establish a permanent Government unaided. He is not sure enough of his forces. It is true that the program of reconstruction he claims to have in view, as it is ably and adroitly set forth by his counsel, Mr. DOUGLAS, is attractive. But the reforms it foreshadows are those all the revolutionists have been fighting for. They are not peculiar to the Carranzistas. If CARRANZA'S belated invitation to the Pan-American mediators to confer with him and his representatives is accepted and the recognition of CARRANZA is thereafter recommended to the Washington Government, the recommendation must be accepted or we shall find ourselves at odds with the South American republics. The guerrilla warfare of VILLA and ZAPATA would go on and the situation might be worse than it is at present. It would be wiser and safer to adhere to the letter of the Pan-American note and refuse to confer with the obstinate Constitutionalist Chief unless he accepts its terms and joins the other revolutionists.

CARRANZA is fighting his battles now, not in Mexico, but in the United States. He has employed a large number of advocates who are working industriously to create public opinion here in his favor. There are signs that they aim to make CARRANZA a political issue in this country. They are assuredly getting some support for their cause. But they cannot make intelligent Americans forget that the fierce battles of the Constitutionalists were fought and won by VILLA, and that CARRANZA'S progress was further helped by the American occupation of Vera Cruz, which forced HUERTA'S downfall. In other words, he owes his present position partly to VILLA and partly to the United States. If it were a strong and dominating position his obstinacy and ingratitude might seem less unreasonable. But he is not strong, he is not popular, and the loyalty of most of his following is open to grave suspicion. It is to be hoped that the Pan-American mediators will reject his proposal and stand firmly by the original plan of a general conference. The firmness shown by the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile at Niagara Falls indicates that they at least are not easily to be beguiled by CARRANZA. If our own Government will be equally firm the conference can be held as originally proposed, and it is within the bounds of probability that practical steps toward the pacification of Mexico may result from it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Georgians Who Advised Commutation.

Not the least interesting, and, from a standpoint outside of Georgia, perhaps the most important, part of the three-page article on the Frank case, or rather on the commutation of FRANK'S sentence by Governor SLATON, prepared for The Augusta Chronicle by its editor, THOMAS W. LOYLESS, is that in which he tells the number and quality of the Georgians who had urged the Governor to take the action he did and had given what in their opinion was sufficient reason for it.

There were 10,000 of them, declares Mr. LOYLESS, and, as shown by the summary of his article that was printed in THE TIMES yesterday, he had only to give their names to prove that advice from them had weight.

They included more than a few women eminent throughout the State alike for character, intelligence, and position. Among the men were some of Georgia's best-known educators, a large group of her most respected clergymen, and, besides many Judges of the Superior Court, some 500 lawyers. All these, certainly not as the result of outside influences of any kind, took the position that the circumstances of FRANK'S trial were such as to create enough doubt of his guilt to compel the commutation of his sentence as a matter of right and justice.

In making public and emphasizing the existence in Georgia when the case was before the Governor of this fraction of the State's inhabitants—a fraction considerable in both senses of the word "considerable"—Mr. LOYLESS has evidenced both his wisdom and his courage. He invites, in effect, a comparison between those who were, and presumably still are, with Governor SLATON in following the course he did, and those who, whatever may be their present position, were vehemently against him at the time when he made his decision.

The comparison is inevitable, and the people of Georgia are quite competent to make it.

His "Slaves" Speak for Themselves.

Dr. CONSTANTIN THEODOR DUMBA, unfortunate diplomat as he is, not only fails to find his woes assuaged by the sympathy of those whose protection from assorted ills, darkly threatening, he so generously undertook, but he discovers that the objects of his tender care—several large fractions of them, at any rate—are holding more or less public meetings at which they adopt formal resolutions characterizing him in terms verging far over into harshness.

It will be remembered that Dr. DUMBA'S activities, as explained to his Government, were to have two results as well as two purposes. His first aim, of course, was to delay, and if possible to prevent, the manufacture in this country of ammunition for the Allies, but he thought, too, of his ignorant and helpless fellow-countrymen, working as white slaves under the oppression of the cruel American ironmasters, and even if he didn't manage to make the shops close down, he would alleviate the miseries of these poor brothers. But the poor brothers, it seems, resent his description of them!

They do not like to be called illiterates, and it apparently had not occurred to them before that they were white slaves, or slaves at all. On the contrary, they declare that the United States is a fine place, and one set of their resolutions calls it "this free and glorious nation, where we found liberty and opportunity." That is a stirring phrase, and one deserving of Dr. DUMBA'S careful consideration in his approaching period of leisure. He may in time come to realize, as those whom he calls his fellow-countrymen evidently do already, that he has done them a service ill indeed in spreading broadcast the impression that they are employés owing a foreign allegiance and capable of quitting work in embarrassing numbers for reasons wholly unconnected with wages or conditions and regardless of the injury they may inflict by doing it on the industries in which they have been engaged.

The prompt repudiation of Dr. DUMBA and the vigorous denunciation of his attempt at interference, in which so many former residents of Austria-Hungary are now indulging, show a comprehension of the situation as it is that goes far to prove the inaccuracy of his description of them.

Apologies Are Due to Switzerland.

Probably everybody ought to have known, before, the facts as to Switzerland's dependence on tourists that were presented by one of our correspondents yesterday, but certainly not many people did, in this part of the world, and the chances are that a good many other parts are no better informed.

Probably it would take somebody as well up in statistics as this same correspondent seems to be to figure the number of the world's inhabitants that know, and the number that do not know, that 41 per cent. of the Swiss are farmers and only 5½ per cent. of them have anything to do with the harboring of strangers. Those who don't, however, certainly form a group far greater than those who do, and this is not unnatural.

The Switzerland we all hear and read about—yes, and the Switzerland some of us see—is composed almost wholly of "scenery," with the incidental but necessary hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses. It's little wonder, therefore, that we forget the possibility that for the Swiss themselves there is quite another Switzerland. But even the most ignorant of us might have suspected it from all we have been reading lately about the Swiss Army.

No country that lived on strangers would have such a lot of soldiers, either to keep them away or to control them after they came. It would hail invasion with delight.

WHAT HAITI DISLIKES.

Objections to the Convention Between Her and the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing herewith a letter which I am sending to the Senators of the United States and other prominent officials. I am sure you will find it of interest. The only means that Haiti has of presenting her views and her appreciation of all that the United States has in mind to do for her is through the columns of the press, and I therefore trust that you will see your way clear to publish the inclosed.

E. CHAUVET,
Editor of Le Nouvelliste, Port au Prince, Haiti.
New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

The Letter.

My Dear Sir:

Especially for the purpose of presenting to each member of the United States Senate the exact situation as at present exists in Haiti, I have just arrived from Port au Prince. I have felt it my duty to come, because I have passed many years of my life in trying, through the columns of my daily paper, Le Nouvelliste, published in Port au Prince, to fight for the noble ideas of Pan-American, with which spirit I was imbued when I was in your country studying American journalism in the office of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

For six years I have done everything within my power to persuade my countrymen that it was for their own interests that Haiti should proceed hand in hand with the United States. I was confident that, of all nations, the United States stood supreme as a respecter of nations' rights. It is for that reason that, now that the crucial moment has arrived, I have come here to plead that the agreement between our two Governments be made on a solid basis—that there will be no trouble in the future—so that both Governments will never be haunted with regret. Because of what I know of the sentiments of the Haitian people, I beg leave to present what the people of Haiti will accept—in other words, what Haiti can give and the very least that she can ask of the United States.

The convention which the United States has presented to Haiti, and which has been published in all the Haitian newspapers, is very dignified and fair, but if part of the convention could be changed in form only, in order not to hurt Haitian feeling and sensitiveness, and not bruise national dignity, would it not be to the advantage of everybody that that be done?

It is the intention of the President of the United States to appoint a receiver general who, with other American officials, will have charge of all Haitian custom houses. It must be remembered and taken into consideration that Haiti has never at any time whatsoever defaulted in the payment of any debts she has contracted; this, of course, can easily be proven. The daily presence of an American official in the custom house would be the occasion of ill-feeling and would breed all kinds of trouble. That must be prevented, and what Haiti has to suggest in this respect I hardly think will be denied or refused by the United States.

You also suggest the appointment of a financial adviser who, as proposed, will have considerable more power than the President of Haiti. In that case no President would be needed at all.

Haiti is very proud of its freedom, obtained at the cost of great sacrifice. At this critical time will not the United States help her to accept of these changed conditions with as much grace as possible?

My whole life is devoted to cultivating the friendship and business relations between our two countries. Help me to help Haiti—my poor country which nature has made your brotherland. Help me to spread the truth of this weak little country so that all your people may know that we look to you—and you only—for salvation and prosperity and peace.

E. CHAUVET,
Editor Le Nouvelliste, Port au Prince, Haiti.

What Counts in Naturalization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the letter from Malcolm James McLeod saying that he feels the swearing away of his allegiance to the land of his birth and the acceptance of citizenship in this country was not a very impressive ceremony.

I recall the taking out of my own papers thirty years ago, and I felt then that it was the most impressive and serious oath that I ever made. It is not what the official does who is issuing these papers that counts, but what the individual does when he renounces a former allegiance.

J. R.
New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

CAMP OR GUARD?

How One Plattsburg Man Regards the Spirit of Our State Militia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many militiamen have asked in an envious tone if the man who went to the Plattsburg camp desired military training in an endeavor to serve their country why they do not join the National Guard. I attended the Plattsburg camp. I never had any previous military training. I came home intensely patriotic and enthusiastic over the so-called experiment. By my unconscious enthusiasm I have inspired some ten or twelve of my acquaintances, all of whom express enthusiastic desire to attend the camp next year, and yet I am only one of the thirteen hundred or more men who attended, and an inconspicuous one at that.

What is the cause of all this enthusiasm which apparently has swept over nearly all of the men who attended the Plattsburg camp? Why this general cold attitude toward the National Guard of this State? Personally, I believe the National Guard should serve a purpose, but that except for the fact that it is an organized military body it lacks what we were taught in Plattsburg, the most essential of an efficient soldier, "morale."

"Morale" cannot exist where social activities are the primary inducements and military the secondary; where ability and patriotism are subordinated to social standing or good looks. It is well enough for the National Guard officers to come out in public and say: "Why not join the National Guard?" and then when you try to join the National Guard, moved to a greater extent by patriotic reason, even before you are subject to any physical examination in the so-called social elect Seventh Regiment, the members of the company into which you are proposed must first vote upon you to see whether you comply with their social requirements, which I can positively state are not educational but social, racial, and religious. I challenge the officers of the Seventh Regiment to state publicly that there are not certain unwritten rules of the Seventh Regiment, which are possibly only deviated from on certain isolated occasions, to bar men who meet every requirement, both physical and mental, possess loftiness of character and patriotism in ideas, but who were born of a different race or religion. Does it not seem strange that an organization supported by the people's money should be thus allowed to act in direct violation of the Constitution and the principles of the Government of these United States? Are these true American citizens? Can men of this type possess genuine "morale"?

There attended at Plattsburg a number of officers and members of the militia of various States, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion among the rookies that none of these National Guard officers knew much more about military matters beyond the Manual of Arms than the rookies themselves, and certainly their superiority was never impressed upon us, and superiority is always felt by an intelligent inferior.

Why join the National Guard? In some regiments there is an immense breach in the social standing between the officers and privates, and certainly a man doesn't have to join an organization to be continually impressed with his inferiority. In some cases, even if a man wanted to join they wouldn't let him. Then why taunt him? To dance, to wear a full-dress uniform, to drink beer, both before and after drill, and call that good-fellowship, and in the end know nothing but the Manual of Arms, and when there is a call to duty, as there was not long ago when the Mexican situation became serious, to have the various members of the regiment begin to shudder in private and say, one that he has a good job and a mother to support, and another a family, and so on, until a large number have excuses to stay home, are not the combinations and qualities calculated to influence a genuine red-blooded American.

Summer camps fill the bill. Education and health are the only requirements; favoritism plays no part. Merit is the test; patriotism is the watchword, and in the end you have a real American body of men. Every man I know who expects to attend the business men's camp next year, prior to his determination never had the slightest interest in things military, and even now does not consider the National Guard as a proper outlet for his military enthusiasm for some or all of the reasons above enumerated.

Put the National Guard on an American basis, not a European. Let it be run as the regular army is run, where ability counts. Make military matters the main requirement, and subordinate social and racial differences to that of true and honest Americanism.

L. U.
New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Queer Punctuation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very sorry for Mr. Macalpine and "H. M. N." Their lots in life seem to be hard. It is very discouraging to see some one with a seemingly lesser equipment get promoted. But "H. M. N." says among other things, that he "can punctuate." Will he please give the rule for a dash after a semicolon? And why does he say: "I am still 'pounding the keys' at a very meagre salary, having seen, like Mr. Macalpine, others underranking me promoted, being told that I was 'too valuable' where I was."

Perhaps it is because of these trifling grammatical slips that both of them are still "pounding the keys" at a very meagre salary.

ANOTHER STENOGRAPHER.
New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Let Peddlers Blow a Whistle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My sentiments about yelling peddlers are exactly the same as those of E. K. Russell. But that sufferer must have forgotten to mention the old clothes men, and, worst of all, the scissors grinder, who lets out a most unearthly yell. Does the Board of Health know that the people of Connecticut receive more consideration in this matter of peddlers' noise than we of New York? In that State criers are permitted only to use a pleasant sounding little whistle.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915. ANTI-NOISE.

A Bill the Night Students Lost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the complaints of the night school students which have lately appeared in THE TIMES, it would be wise to ask the Albany legislators their reasons for defeating the Hamilton-Fertig bill at the last session. This bill provided for a more balanced and indiscriminated standard on the work of the night students, and would have had the most beneficial results for the education of ambitious young people of this State.

RENATO CRISI.
New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Age Sensitiveness Dying Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The class of women to which "R. G." refers as being "very sensitive in regard to their age" is passing away. The rest of us are humiliated by such an absurd request as the one made in this morning's TIMES, though of course whether or not ages are given in marriage licenses is of little importance.

Y. E. B. M.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1915.

A Wrong Address Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to the fact that there is a mistake in the address of the Library League in Friday's TIMES. The correct address is O. E. Library, 1,207 Q Street, Washington, D. C.

ELIZABETH ALDRICH.
New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

A RECKONING.

What does Love ask when he comes?
The faintest wraith of a smile—
A promise of—after a while.

And what does Love need when he stays?
Patience in infinite days—
A soul in tune with his ways.

But what does Love leave when he goes?
Life that is torn apart—
An endless void in the heart.

EDNA MEAD.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

A Discussion of the Benefits Which Might Be Derived From the Adoption of the Gary Plan as Developed by Mr. Wirt.

By HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association of the City of New York.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the opening of the new school year it would seem particularly appropriate to scrutinize our public school policy with a view to determining whether the wisest course is being pursued to secure for every pupil the longest school day and the richest educational advantages possible within the city's financial ability. The timeliness of such action is emphasized by the fact that within the next few days the Board of Education will present to the city authorities a departmental estimate for 1916 aggregating $44,000,000. The magnitude of this sum and the importance of the work for which it is to be expended make intelligent consideration of the factors involved the duty of school and city officials and taxpayers alike.

The part-time situation in congested school districts has become well-nigh intolerable. Despite the many efforts at solution, it has become increasingly acute. Two years ago there were approximately 85,000 pupils on register attending less than five hours daily. At the close of the last school term it was stated that this number had increased to 132,000. Unless a radical change in policy is adopted, this number will doubtless be even greater during the ensuing year. At the same time, there has been a rapidly growing demand for wider opportunities for work, study, and play for every child in the system.

From a financial point of view, the attempt to solve this complex problem by providing a reserved seat for every child seems out of the question. Over a year ago, before conditions had become even as pressing as now, the Board of Superintendents recommended a corporate stock expenditure of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 to provide new buildings alone on this basis. This estimate, moreover, was simply for initial equipment. Millions more would be required annually, in addition to the present large budget of $44,000,000, to maintain and operate the new buildings erected and to supplement existing opportunities. Apart from any question of merit regarding the type of education contemplated, the prospect of securing such vast sums under present financial conditions is so remote that the necessity for seeking a more feasible solution is imperative.

It was largely for this reason that many believed a commendable step forward was taken last June, when, on the basis of experiments conducted in Public School 45, the Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn, the Board of Education adopted for twelve schools in the Bronx the Gary duplicate-school plan as adapted to New York City by Mr. Wirt. At a single stroke this made possible in those schools, at a relatively slight initial cost, the elimination of one of the most acute part-time situations in the city, the lengthening of the school day to six or more hours, and the introduction of wider opportunities for work, study, and play for all children.

At the request of the school authorities, Mr. Wirt prepared, last Spring, specific plans for reorganizing the schools in other congested districts on a similar basis. In some of these, the type and location of existing buildings make it possible to effect the reorganization at a lower cost even than was necessary in the Bronx. It has been estimated by Mr. Wirt that for approximately $6,000,000, expended in improving existing buildings and sites, his duplicate-school program could be put into operation throughout the city, thereby eliminating part-time completely and greatly enriching existing opportunities for work, study and play for children in all grades. Compared with the huge sums recommended by the Board of Superintendents, this amount is so modest and the results promised are so important that a most thorough consideration of these plans would seem to be incumbent upon school and city authorities before appropriations for the coming year are decided upon. It would be most unfortunate if prevailing conditions were allowed to persist through failure to evaluate promptly the plans proposed, or through lack of initiative in taking a forward step if such plans were found to be feasible.

At the same time, it would seem profitable to consider whether the advantages of the Gary plan as developed by Mr. Wirt himself are superior to those secured under the modified Gary plan evolved by Associate Superintendent Ettinger. In a comparison of the registration and attendance figures of Public School 45, the Bronx, a Wirt school, and Public School 64, Manhattan, an Ettinger school, each having a register of about 3,100, it was found that in the latter, in May, 1915, the length of school day was exactly the same for all children as in the preceding May, before the plan was put into operation, except for some 291 pupils, attending pre-vocational courses in the seventh and eighth grades. The pupils in the first grade were still attending four hours a day and the children in the rest of the school five, with the exception of those in pre-vocational classes, who were attending between six and seven. In Public School 45, on the other hand, a most pressing part-time situation, in which the pupils in twenty-four out of sixty-three classes were attending less than five hours daily in May, 1914, had been completely eliminated. In May, 1915, all the children up to the 4B grade in that school were attending five hours daily, or from three-quarters to a whole hour more than in the previous May, and those from the 5A through the rest of the school were attending six and one-third hours, or from one and one-third to two hours more than in the previous May. This would seem to be distinctly favorable to the Wirt plan of organization.

A comparison of the cost of instruction revealed the fact that, whereas the per capita cost for teachers' salaries, based on register, was $3.06 in Public School 64 for the month of May, 1915, in Public School 45 for the same month it was $2.73, or 33 cents less. As this difference in favor of the Wirt school was partly due to the fact that because of longer service the teachers in Public School 64 received larger salaries than those in Public School 45, a correction was made by assuming that the average salary in Public School 64 was paid in both schools. It was then found that the per capita cost in the Ettinger school was still 17 cents more for that month than in the Wirt school. This would mean that if the average salary were identical in the two schools it would cost approximately $500 a month, or $6,000 a year, more for teachers' salaries in a school of that size under the Ettinger plan than it would under the Wirt plan, even though under the Wirt plan all children were afforded a far longer day and wider opportunities for work, study and play.

If it were a question of selecting one of these two plans as a basis for reorganizing all the schools of the city, therefore, it would mean, according to these figures, that Mr. Wirt's plan would cost from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year less for teachers' salaries than would Dr. Ettinger's. This vast difference is evidently due to the fact that under the Wirt plan the burden of teaching is more evenly distributed over the entire teaching staff, thus avoiding the necessity for increasing the number of teachers in order to care for the work activities, or pre-vocational training, afforded all the children in all the grades, whereas under the Ettinger plan of confining such pre-vocational work to a small group of children in the seventh and eighth grades it is apparently necessary to increase the size of the staff to care for such activities. Thus, in Public School 64, Manhattan, there were six academic and eleven vocational teachers, a total of seventeen, in charge of the 291 pupils in pre-vocational classes in May, 1915, making an average of eighteen pupils to a teacher.

From the foregoing facts it would appear that not only does the Wirt plan offer far wider opportunities for all children throughout the school than does any other plan thus far advanced, but that it is also less costly and more within the city's financial ability.

It would therefore seem that no more important action could be taken by the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday than to initiate a program providing for the consideration of this matter. Under the circumstances, it would be most fortunate if the services of Mr. Wirt could be retained beyond Oct. 1 next, when his present contract expires. This would enable him personally to supervise the introduction of the work in the twelve Bronx schools for which his plan has already been approved and, at the same time, be within reach in the deliberation of his plans for other districts.

Fortunately, a way seems open whereby this can be done without additional expense to the city. It is understood that the Corporation Counsel will render a favorable decision to the Board of Education on Wednesday upon the payment of Mr. Wirt's salary, which has been held up several months during a protracted discussion of technicalities regarding the nature of his contract. Judging from previous statements of the Corporation Counsel, it is likely that this decision will provide for dating the contract for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1915, instead of Oct. 1, 1914. As Mr. Wirt has already generously consented to continue his services without additional compensation for the additional months ending Jan. 1, 1916, in case such a decision is rendered, the only thing needed would seem to be for the Board of Education to take the necessary formal steps on Wednesday to make it possible. In so doing it would have the hearty support of all those interested in the welfare of the public schools who are anxious to have every step taken to formulate a satisfactory policy for providing for all children, at the earliest possible date, the best educational opportunities the city can afford.

HOWARD W. NUDD.

HOW STENOGRAPHERS FAIL.

More Important to Know What to Say Than How to Say It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent letters you have published from Messrs. Victor, Macalpine, and others have been read with interest, and perhaps a glance at the other side of the story will reveal to them the "open sesame" to the heights to which they aspire.

The statements of both indicate conclusively that they started as stenographers, and after years of patient toil are still "just stenographers." If, at the beginning of their present employment, their ability to correctly and rapidly take and transcribe shorthand notes equaled that ability today, it must be apparent that their value to the employer is no greater now than the day they started, nor more than that of the newest graduate with correctness and speed working at a starting wage.

Granting that their grammar is better than that of the dictator, and that they know beter "how to say it," the fact remains that somebody is still being paid to tell them what they have not yet learned—that is, "what to say." Perhaps if they will look around the concern they are with they will find one or more men who take the daily mail, analyze it, and, either from knowledge already acquired and stored, or from records available, determine the answers to be dictated—an ability which both seem to acknowledge they have not acquired after years of work.

Mr. Victor complains that a new correspondent is brought in by reason of his knowledge of some special branch of the business, and right here is

PROHIBITION PLAY BY GEORGE COHAN

"Hit-the-Trail Holliday" Makes Facetious Use of Billy Sundayism.

PRESENTING FRED NIBLO

Who Is Pleasant but Insufficient as the Barkeep Revivalist in a Carelessly Fashioned Farce.

HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY, a comedy in four acts, written by George M. Cohan around an idea suggested by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, with Fred Niblo, in the Astor Theatre.

Billy Holliday.....Fred Niblo
Rev. T. B. Holden.....Grant Stewart
Rex Granger.....Clifford Dempsey
Dean Granger.....Purnell B. Pratt
Burr Jayson.....John D. O'Hara
Chief Crandall.....Edgar Halstead
Jed Cusick.....Joseph Allen
Sam Stalling.....Frederick Maynard
Joe Curtiss.....Horace James
Pete.....Harold Grau
George B. Hendricks.....C. R. McKinney
Smith.....Ernest Lynd
Jones.....Al Gilmore
Edith Holden.....Katherine La Salle
Mrs. Temple.....Lorena Atwood
Anna.....Laura Bennett

A new play by George M. Cohan was added to the local amusement directory last evening when the first New York performance of "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" was given at the Astor. That playhouse was packed from orchestra to gallery with honest good will, and in the four acts there unfolded there was substantial food for considerable laughter, but the occasion was disappointing for all that.

It is a matter for genuine regret when one possessed of a rare genius for the theatre permits himself to turn out a somewhat shoddy and distinctly second-rate piece of work. If the gait of "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" fails to keep the pace its own author has set in seasons gone by, it is not merely because the agreeable Fred Niblo allows most of the opportunities of the leading rôle to escape him, but because Mr. Cohan himself has done the farce carelessly.

The new play at the Astor converts Billy Sundayism into a bit of theatrical property. It attempts, of course, no serious study of that curious manifestation nor any of the searching satire the subject might inspire. "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" is just a farce that makes use of some of the more obvious humors of a small town in the throes of a stormy revival.

You can see for yourself. To Johnsburg, "somewhere in New England," within easy reach of the reporters from Boston and New York, comes Billy Holliday, expert and fairly dressy barkeep from Broadway, summoned to give prestige to the new hotel. On his arrival, a chance altercation with the local bully and liquor magnate draws him temporarily into the camp of the temperance workers, where, to his own considerable surprise, he finds himself a spectacular success. He is such a howling success that, within a fortnight, he has driven the breweries out of business, received a telegram of congratulation from the great Chautauquan, created a nation-wide demand for an uninviting and doubtless dreadful beverage called "Nearly Beer," and married the lovely daughter of the minister.

All this Mr. Cohan tells with a hundred deft and characteristic touches. There is sure to be something worth seeing in everything he writes, and so it is this time. He has his fun with Johnsburg, for one who was himself born in a certain New England town on a particularly notorious Fourth of July and who has since played many a one-night stand does not have to take his characters out of stale plays.

"Hit-the-Trail Holliday," which ends with a wedding, begins in a barber shop. There is plenty of action, even though Mr. Cohan was obviously of the opinion that if he struck a very rich barber shop chord, it would not appeal to the faculty of recognition in a majority of theatregoers.

But from the very start you wish he had gone about his work a little differently. There were some who felt that "The Miracle Man" would have had more force if the audience could have enjoyed the contrast of seeing the soldiers in their own lair before meeting them in the rarefied atmosphere of the Patriarch's community.

Nearly every one will regret that the talented bartender is not introduced when he first arrives before he encounters the Czar of Johnsburg. As it is, save for a few unconvincing words of explanation, Billy Holliday might credibly be mistaken for the much admired leading man of a suburban stock company off on a vacation.

It is also Mr. Cohan's fault if Billy Holliday never does or says anything on the stage which quite accounts for the cheers heard periodically without or for the palpable applause greeting the citizenry of Johnsburg and points west.

But much of the responsibility is Mr. Niblo's. As Mr. Cohan's brother-in-law, returned after three years spent as far from Broadway as one can conveniently travel without leaving this planet, he came in for his share of the famous family curtain speech in the midst of last evening's festivities. Indeed, it has been given out that "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" was written for Mr. Niblo. Doubtless that is what Mr. Cohan thought he was doing, but really he was writing the piece for himself or for Douglas Fairbanks. Either actor, more adroit as a comedian and more engaging in personality, could by one trick or another have taken the curse off the rather small town heroics which make up the greater part of Billy Holliday's night's work.

But there are others. Joseph Allen fondly remembered as the misanthropic hermit of Baldpate Mountain, is hugely amusing as the town's champion checker player. Katherine La Salle is altogether charming as the heroine in the background. Lorena Atwood is almost amusingly stagy, but nice work is done in other rôles by Grant Stewart, Clifford Dempsey, (Who appears to be using "De Wolf Hopper's voice while the latter is toiling for the movies,) Purnell B. Pratt, John D. O'Hara, and Harold Grau.

Credit is given on the program to George Middleton and Guy Bolton for having "suggested" the new piece at the Astor. But the work is clearly Mr. Cohan's and, as such, must challenge comparison with "Broadway Jones" and "Seven Keys to Baldpate." Other playwrights might burst with pride at having written it. He may not. So, judged, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" is no more than nearly beer.

MAY IRWIN'S PLAY PRIZE.

$1,000 for the Best American Comedy Produced Within a Year.

A prize of $1,000 to be given each year for the best American comedy produced during the season has been announced by May Irwin. The prize will be first awarded Sept. 1 of next year for the best comedy produced between Aug. 1 of this year and that date of next year. Miss Irwin will select five persons from first nighters, and the play receiving the most votes will be declared the winner. Plays produced outside of New York will be judged from manuscript.

The conditions of the contest are that the play must be first from the author's pen, that it must be a farce or comedy on an American theme, that the cast must be made up of American players.

Fire Does Not Halt Famous Players.

It was announced yesterday that while the costumes of many of the stars and much valuable scenery, property, and equipment were destroyed by the fire at the Famous Players studio Saturday night, the work of the company would not be interrupted. Offices have been taken in upper Fifth Avenue and several studios have been placed at the disposal of the company. Few valuable negatives were lost, and the pictures announced for exhibition will be shown, although in some cases the order of release will have to be changed. Several weeks ago the company announced the purchase of a large tract of land in the upper part of the city as a site for the erection of a large plant, and the fire will hasten this work.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.39 cents.—Advt.

MAUDE BACK IN "GRUMPY."

Reappears at the Empire and Pays Tribute to Charles Frohman.

"Grumpy" is back for a short visit. That crotchety but adorable old man whom Cyril Maude made immortal two years ago at Wallack's Theatre began a four weeks' stay last night at the Empire, and the affection in which he is held was evidenced by the size of the audience that voluntarily submitted itself to the parboiling process of sitting in a theatre on such a night.

A renewal of acquaintance with Mr. Maude's characterization of the "foolish, feeble old man with a damnable will for doing things" makes it very apparent why all New York flocked to see "Grumpy" season before last. Unquestionably Mr. Maude's performance is one of the finest pieces of character acting the contemporary stage has known, and although he has been playing the part almost constantly for more than two years his performance has lost none of its freshness. There is still that attention to infinite detail, that zest that is at once the enthusiasm of the actor for his work and the enthusiasm of Grumpy for his.

Fortunately the character of the octogenarian delineated by Mr. Maude, and not the play, is the thing, for in the present instance his support is not all that it might be. It is palpably a third season cast, with some mediocre actors who seem worse when one recalls the original company. But after all, with Mr. Maude on the stage most of the time the others do not matter.

At the end of the third act Mr. Maude was called before the curtain. After telling of his pleasure at being back he spoke feelingly of Charles Frohman, at whose invitation he was playing in the Empire, the shrine heretofore reserved exclusively for Frohman stars.

"But together with the deep and tender regrets at his loss," said Mr. Maude, "we have the happiness tonight of realizing how splendidly all Charles Frohman's ideals are sure to be carried out by his old and trusted friends, with whom it was always his delight and happiness to work. Ladies and gentlemen, the King is dead. Long live the King. Dear Charles Frohman was taken from us, but his memory will live for many and many a year in the theatre and of America, and of England, too. That memory will always inspire his successors in this theatre, a memory of a histic, unfaltering, generous, honest dealing and great kindness of heart."

OSBORN AT STATE FAIR.

Democratic Chairman Goes to Syracuse to Talk Politics.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, left last night to meet and confer with up-State Democratic leaders, many of whom will be at Syracuse this week at the State Fair. Mr. Osborn would not discuss the proposed new State Constitution, but it was said that the Democratic State organization would oppose it. A preliminary organization for an aggressive campaign to elect County Judge William P. Platt of Westchester and ex-Senator John R. Taylor of Orange Justices of the Supreme Court in the Ninth Judicial District, was held at the Hotel Astor last Saturday. About fifty committeemen and editors and publishers from Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties were present. Chairman Osborn spoke on the necessity of electing Democratic Assemblymen.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The new theatrical season is in full swing, and although it is only a week old, if one counts Labor Day as its birthday, a majority of the Broadway playhouses are open. Here is the list of current offerings: "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind," with Marie Tempest in the principal roles of both, at the Lyceum; Ziegfeld's "Follies," which has begun the last week of its engagement at the New Amsterdam; "The House of Glass," a new melodrama, in the Candler; "Ein Hitterspiel," a German revue exploiting the varied talents of Sylvester Schaeffer, in the Irving Place Theatre; "The Boomerang," in the Belasco; "Under Fire," a war melodrama, in the Hudson; "Some Baby," at the Fulton; "Chin-Chin," the only play held over from last year, at the Globe; "Rolling Stones," in the Harris Theatre; "No. 33 Washington Square," with May Irwin, at the Park; "Common Clay," with John Mason and Jane Cowl, in the Republic; "Cousin Lucy," with Julian Eltinge as Lucy, at Cohan's Theatre; "Young America," in the Comedy Theatre. The spectacular film, "The Birth of a Nation," is still being shown in the Liberty. In the Vitagraph a feature having preparedness for its theme is being shown.

Nora Bayes returned to the Palace yesterday with a new assortment of songs mixed with some of the best of her old ones. Roshanara, dancer of Indian dances, who has just returned from a tour of the Orient, added some Burmahese dances to her program, already familiar to variety followers. Maybelle Parker appeared in songs and dances with Laddie Cliff, to whom she was recently married. A tabloid playlet in one act by Thompson Buchanan, entitled "The Honeymooners," was another feature.

Fannie Brice, singer of eccentric songs, headed the new bill in the Colonial yesterday. "Woman Proposes," probably the best sketch ever written by the late Paul Armstrong, was acted under the direction of Mrs. Armstrong. Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont, in a dramatic sketch, "The Yellow Streak;" and Dooley and Sales, in one of their skits of song and patter, were other numbers.

Alexander Carr, who played one of the partners in Montague Glass's comedy, "Potash & Perlmutter," has returned to vaudeville. He gave the first performance of a new comedy playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "An April Shower," yesterday in the Alhambra Theatre. Henry Lewis presented his amusing skit, which he calls "A Vaudeville Cocktail." Victor Morley and company were seen in the playlet, "A Regular Army Man." The Watson sisters and Lillian Herlein added to the mirth and melody of the bill.

The Gilbert & Sullivan revue, which consists of snatches from the most popular operettas of the immortal composer and librettist sung by a capable company, is the feature of the program at Proctor's Fifth Avenue this week. "The New Impresario" and songs sung by Grace De Mar in a program of songs heads the program in the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, the twentieth anniversary of which is being celebrated this week.

Michael Morton's melodrama of Russian life, "The Yellow Ticket," originally presented in the Elitinge, began a week's engagement yesterday in the Lexington Theatre with a cast that included Frederica Going, Fletcher Harvey, and Michael Wilkens.

In the York Theatre Fred Jackson's farce, "A Full House," produced last Spring in the Longacre, was presented yesterday. Herbert Corthell and May Vokes continue in their original roles.

The Salisbury-Mayo farce, "Twin Beds," last season's offering at the Fulton, came to the Standard Theatre yesterday for a week's stay.

A new two-act burlesque by George Totten Smith, entitled "This Is the Life," was yesterday's offering in the Columbia Theatre. Abe Reynolds and George F. Hayes headed the cast.

"Improving Nature" is the title of the new burlesque offering in the Yorkville Theatre. It is presented by the American Belles company, with Walter Parker and George Clayton Frye as the principal entertainers.

Edward Locke's drama of dual personality, "The Case of Becky," in which David Belasco presented Frances Starr at the Belasco two years ago, has been made into a motion picture. Blanche Sweet acted Miss Starr's rôle, and the picture is the feature at the Strand this week.

"Out of Darkness," a photo drama from the pen of Hector Turnbull, is the feature at the Broadway Theatre. Charlotte Walker acted the principal rôle before the camera.

"The Silent Voice," a picturization of the drama by Jules Eckert Goodman, in which Otis Skinner was seen at the Liberty last Spring, is the offering in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. Francis X. Bushman acted Mr. Skinner's rôle for the film.

"The Song of Hate," a melodramatic picture, with Betty Nansen, the Danish actress, in the leading role, is being shewn in the Academy of Music. At the Riverside Theatre, under the same management, a screen version of "The Two Orphans" is the attraction.

In Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre "Greater Love Hath No Man," with Emmett Corrigan in the principal role, is the feature. In the 125th Street playhouse Ella Hall, in "Jewell," is the feature picture.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Broadhurst's latest play, "What Money Can't Buy," was placed in rehearsal yesterday. George Fawcett heads the cast, which also includes Frank Westerton, Calvin Thomas, Sydney Shields, Emmett King, Mrs. Russ Whytal, Kenneth Hill, Lillian Corbin, Adrian Rosley, and Gus Verace.

One hundred members of the Industrial Finance Corporation will occupy the boxes and orchestra seats at the Globe tomorrow night for the performance of "Chin-Chin."

Alma Braham, a granddaughter of the late David Braham, composer of many popular songs, has a small part in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics." Miss Braham is also understudy to Mana Zucca.

CABARETS WILL SET THE DANCING STYLES

Teachers Decide Hereafter to Meet Here Quarterly and Study the Steps.

STANDARDIZE FOUR MODELS

Congress One-Step, Fox Trot, Tango and "Modern" Waltz Are to be Taught Alike.

The dancing masters who had assembled in this city for their annual congress went back to their homes yesterday shaking their heads and acknowledging that the New York cabaret was "one too many for them." They had opened their congress on Saturday at the Chalif Dancing School, in West Forty-second Street, by condemning the unorthodox steps, strides, swerves, and jumps that they said emanated constantly from the New York cabarets, and soon reached the smaller towns and cities. Some of the indignant masters were for abolishing the mushroom dances that spring up over night. Their pupils, they said, insisted on learning a new batch of so-called dances every week and kept their teachers busy trying to keep up with the new "creations."

But the masters spent Saturday night visiting the cabarets and viewing the dances they had denounced. When they met again yesterday morning to adjourn their session some acknowledged that they had been won over by new steps they had seen, and they approved everything "modern" that had been performed on the public dance floors. Others were still regretful, but all admitted that something radical had to be done. And so they decided to solve the problem by coming to New York four times a year to learn from the New York dancers just what a dancing teacher should teach pupils. Instead of annual congresses they decided to hold quarterly conferences here, and to spend much of their time while in the city in a study of the cabaret floor dances to be seen.

The teachers decided to "standardize" these dances, all agreeing to teach them alike and insist on precisely the same steps:

The congress one-step.
The fox trot (1915 model.)
The "modern" waltz.
The tango.

The "modern" waltz, it was explained, contained some of the features of the slow waltz, of yesteryear, but not a great many. While many dancing masters reported that few of dancers were returning to the waltz, they also admitted that variations were inserted.

Samuel M. Schafer's 75th Birthday.

The seventy-fifth birthday of Samuel M. Schafer was celebrated yesterday at his country home, West End, N. J. A dinner was given in his honor, twenty-two members of his family being present. A delegation of New York friends presented him a loving cup, and many telegrams of congratulation were received.

Mr. Schafer, who is a native of New York, is one of the oldest surviving members of the New York Stock Exchange, having joined that body in 1869. He has been identified with many charitable organizations, and is Treasurer of the Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Schafer has acted as Vice President of the German-American Bank and Treasurer of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, and was at one time receiver of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. He has a family of four sons and four daughters. A son married a daughter of Oscar Straus, late United States Ambassador at Constantinople; two sons married daughters of Solomon Tim, and one daughter is the wife of Charles S. Guggenheimer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. Mr. Schafer's home in New York is 52 West Forty-sixth Street.

Mayflower Society's Officers.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants at its seventh triennal congress, just held at Plymouth, Mass., elected the following officers: Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General; Walter Scott Allerton of New York, Secretary General; Dr. George Beckwith Stevens of Massachusetts, Historian General; Henry Heston Belknap of Pennsylvania, Treasurer General; the Rev. Frederick W. Harriman of Connecticut, Elder General; Dr. Edwin Norman Chaney of California, Surgeon General, and Dr. Myles Standish of Massachusetts, Captain General.

Daughter in C. H. Jones's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones of 780 Madison Avenue and Box Wood House, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Thursday, Sept. 9, at the Sloane Hospital. Both Mrs. Jones and the infant are doing well. The newcomer is a granddaughter of Mrs. Lyman Short and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and a niece of Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones.

Miss Clara Baker Engaged.

Mrs. Frank Woods Baker of New Haven, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Baker, to George Albert Peirce of Seattle, Wash. Miss Baker is a daughter of the late Rev. Frank Woods Baker, formerly rector of Trinity Church at New Haven. Mr. Peirce was graduated from Yale, class of '08, and from Harvard Law School in 1911. No date has been set for the wedding.

Aldrich-Beard Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Aldrich of Pelham Manor, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Howe Aldrich, to Edward Leonard Beard, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Aldrich is the granddaughter of the late L. B. Howe, and is spending the Summer with Mrs. Howe at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. Mr. Beard is a graduate of Harvard, class of '10, where he was a prominent athlete. No date has been set for the wedding.

SCHWARTZ—STRAUSS.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwartz of 924 West End Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude F. Schwartz, to J. W. Strauss of 404 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Schwartz will give a reception for her daughter on the afternoon of Sept. 26 at Sherry's.

3 Noted Artists at War Benefit.

Schelling, the American pianist; Paderewski, the Polish pianist, and Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, will play this afternoon at the Summer home of Ernesto G. Fabbri at Bar Harbor, Me. Moving pictures of the artists will be shown during which each will play as an accompaniment the piece he was playing when before the camera. The concert is given for the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund.

Benj. N. Duke Not Seriously Ill.

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 13.—Reports today from physicians attending Benjamin N. Duke, who suffered a nervous collapse while attending the funeral of a relative yesterday, were that Mr. Duke's condition was not serious. Mr. Duke has not been in the best of health for several months past.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Ryndam for Rotterdam are:

Mrs. Irma Caspart, T. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clarkson, J. Crameius, Mrs. G. H. Elmsley, Miss Elmsley, Stanley Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Koning, Miss M. L. Koning, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lavell, James Hamilton Lewis, Miss Helen Macfarlane, Robert Maverick, I. J. Moody, Dr. L. M. Moody, Miss E. M. Van Nostrand, E. Alexander Powell, Lester M. Sanford, A. T. Selman, C. F. Smith, F. R. Stewart, United States Vice Consul at Hamburg.

CONEY MARDI GRAS OPENS.

400,000 Persons Flock to the Resort to See the Parade.

It is estimated that about 400,000 persons journeyed to Coney Island last night to take part in, or witness the opening of the thirteenth annual Mardi Gras celebration, or, as it is officially called, the Fall Festival, which will last a week. There was plenty of fun and the street fakirs resorted to all their old tricks to amuse the crowds and make money. Confetti was much in evidence.

Oldtimers considered it a record-breaking crowd for an opening night and so many persons filled Surf Avenue that the police would not open the thoroughfare to automobiles until after 10 o'clock. The police arrangements as perfected by Inspector Thomas H. Murphy and Captain John Linden were excellent. The parade was up to the Coney Island standard. It represented "The Flight of Time." There were twelve large floats and as many bands in the line and in addition there was the usual host of grotesque masqueraders, both men and women. Following the police escort and the various committees and personages in carriages came the float "Peace." "How Time Flies at Coney Island" was the first float in a "Flight of Time" series. The flight of time at the island as shown by the great clock on the first float is exceedingly fast. There were pretty girls in costumes on each float. "Dawn," "Morning," "Midday," "Afternoon," "Evening," and "Night," highly decorative floats, showed the progress of the day and the last float brought Father Time, with his scythe and whiskers. The parade will start every evening at 7:45 o'clock, except on "Kiddies' Day," when it will be held in the afternoon.

HEALTH MEN FOR SUFFRAGE.

American Association Wants Women to Aid Sanitary Work.

Ninety-eight out of 100 men, members of the American Public Health Association, assembled at Rochester last week, told Miss Jane Thomson of the Empire State Campaign Committee that they favored suffrage for women as having an important bearing on the public health of the country. The men were from different parts of the Union, from the Far West as well as from New York State. They included such men as Dr. William Evans, ex-Commissioner of Health of Chicago, and Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

"The success of public health work in any community is in proportion to the extent of interest the women of the community take in it," said Dr. C. C. Woodward, ex-President of the association, of Washington, D. C., "and the greater the civic responsibility the greater the civic interest is bound to be."

Dr. E. H. Reede, also of Washington, who has lived in Colorado, said that he ascribed the good health inspection in the schools of that State to the women's vote.

"No honest public health official would be afraid of the woman's vote," said Dr. W. Rankin of Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Evans said the influence of women in Chicago had made the public health officials take up questions which they had evaded and had made the Council change its views as to public morals.

Dr. H. L. K. Shaw said his chief interest was in the reduction of infant mortality and that when he saw the splendid work done in Australia and New Zealand, where the women vote, he wished to grant the women suffrage in every nation as soon as possible.

FIND MISS VAN DER LINDE.

Missing Patient Had Been Living for Three Days in the Open.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 13.—Miss Marina Van der Linde, who disappeared from Knickerbocker Hall last Friday, where she was being treated for mental depression, was found this afternoon on the farm of Dedrick Heim, at Unqua Point, near Massapequa. Deputy Sheriffs and others, with bloodhounds, had searched for her nearly all day without success, when Superintendent Louden of Knickerbocker Hall received a telephone message from Heim's daughter that the missing patient was at the farm.

Miss Van der Linde, who had been living in the open since she left Knickerbocker Hall and subsisting on fruit from the Heim orchard, went to the farmhouse for a drink of water shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon. In conversation with Miss Heim she referred to Amityville, and the farmer's daughter suspected at once that she was the missing patient.

Miss Van der Linde, who is about 30 years old, is the daughter of Jacob Van der Linde, a wealthy sugar planter and manufacturer, of Santo Domingo, who died ten years ago.

FLAG ISLAND AERIAL BASE.

Property Owned by Peary Recommended for Maine Coast Station.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—A report favoring Flag Island, in Casco Bay, the property of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, as one of the stations of the proposed aerial coast patrol was made today by Henry A. Wise Wood, Vice President of the Aero Club of America, to Alan Hawley, its President. The use of the island already has been tendered to the club by Rear Admiral Peary. The report says:

"With a minimum of effort and time, aerial observers working from Flag Island may command the offshore approaches to Portland and Bath and the inner waters of Casco Bay, which lie behind the Portland defenses. The importance of a constant aerial surveillance of Casco Bay in the event of hostilities cannot be overestimated, as the bay provides perhaps one of the best hiding places for submarine vessels to be found anywhere along the New England coast."

SEAS DAMAGE LONG BEACH.

Bulwark of Sand Bags to Protect the Boardwalk.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Sept. 13.—High tides due, to strong winds prevailed here for several days last week, and had abated but little today. The tides inundated the beach in front of the Hotel Nassau and the National Bathing Pavilion, undermining a part of the board walk and threatening to carry away the foundations.

Steps were taken to avert serious damage by constructing a bulwark of sand bags. These were piled up in front of the Hotel Nassau until they resembled a fortification. They are placed so as to catch the inflowing sand and to prevent it from flowing out with the receding waves.

5,000 Elks in Reunion.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—Five thousand Elks accompanied the 117 delegates to the second annual reunion of the New Jersey State Elks' Association, representing thirty-nine lodges, which opened today at the home of the Atlantic City branch with committee meetings. President Thomas S. Mackesy of East Orange announced he was not a candidate for re-election, which left the field open for a battle between Charles Rosecrans, Past Exalted Ruler of Long Branch, and Joseph B. Payton of Jersey City.

John Wanamaker Not Ill.

THE TIMES learns on authority that the report of the illness of John Wanamaker telegraphed from Philadelphia on Sunday night was incorrect. Mr. Wanamaker was at his store in Philadelphia yesterday, transacting business as usual.

OPEN NEW SUFFRAGE SHOP.

Prospective Advocates of the Cause Invited in Lemonade Bowl.

A new suffrage shop was opened under the auspices of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party yesterday afternoon at 7 East Fourteenth Street. The new shop is on the north side of the street and down a few steps from the sidewalk. It opened gaily with flying banners and a big punch bowl of lemonade with which crackers were served. There is a large front shop which is decorated with posters, banners, and suffrage texts. There is a large auditorium at the back where meetings can be held or the two big rooms can be thrown into one.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Manhattan Borough Chairman, drove up in her car, which was enveloped in suffrage yellow and flying the big white and gold Victory banner. Previous to this the big punch bowl had been taken to the front of the shop, and a few specimens of East Fourteenth Street manhood had dared to venture in and drink suffrage lemonade from suffrage sanitary cups. Mrs. Jarvis Fairchild, Miss Fannie M. Lawson, Mrs. Alta Braley, and others of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District workers joined Mrs. Laidlaw outside, and the new headquarters was formally opened with a meeting. The headquarters will open daily at 9:30 A. M., and there will be noon and night meetings daily in the vicinity.

DR. JOHN E. SHEPPARD DEAD.

Prominent Otologist, Active in Many Hospitals, Succumbs at 56.

Dr. John Evans Sheppard of 130 Montague Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Day-Kimball Hospital in Putnam, Conn., in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Greenwich, N. J., and was graduated from Haverford College in 1879, and from the University of Pennsylvania Medical College in 1882. After being graduated he studied in Vienna, Berlin, Munich, and did hospital work in London.

Dr. Sheppard specialized in otology, and was connected with the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, and was instructor in otology in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was also Professor of Otology at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, attending otologist at the Church Infirmary and Dispensary, and a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Laryngological Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Medical Club, a fellow of the American Otological Society, and the Crescent Athletic Club.

He was the author of many books and articles on otological subjects. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

EX-GOV. A. L. HARRIS DIES.

One of Ohio's Prominent Men for the Last Thirty Years.

EATON, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Andrew L. Harris, former Governor of Ohio, died here early today. He was Governor of this State from 1906 to 1909, inclusive, and was 80 years of age. Mr. Harris was a graduate of Miami University, and for the last 30 years had been one of Ohio's leading citizens. He was a member of the United States Industrial Commission from 1898 to 1902.

Mr. Harris was born in Butler, Ohio, and enlisted in the Twentieth Ohio Infantry, as a Lieutenant, at the outbreak of the civil war. He fought in a number of the greatest battles, and was promoted through all grades until mustered out as a Brevet Brigadier General "for gallant services."

In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, and from 1885 to 1892 was a Probate Judge of Preble County. From 1892 until 1896 he was Lieutenant Governor of the State, after having been a member of the State Senate. Mr. Harris was a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, and the Union Veteran Legion.

J. H. VAN AMRINGE'S FUNERAL

Columbia Trustees And Societies to Attend Services for ex-Dean Today.

The funeral of J. Howard Van Amringe, formerly Dean of Columbia College, will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock at Trinity Church, of which he was a Vestryman for many years.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, assisted by a number of the lay officers of the church, will conduct the services, which will be attended by large delegations of undergraduates and alumni.

Among the list of honorary pall bearers will be Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who, as an undergraduate, attended the late Dean's lectures. The few remaining members of the class of 1860, of which Dean Van Amringe was a member, will occupy a pew together. Among these are Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Thomas H. Messenger, President of the Home Life Insurance Company; David Lydig, Egerton L. Winthrop, and George Wadington.

William King Dies at 97.

William King, said to have been one of the first cork manufacturers in this country, and who, with Commodore Vaderbilt, organized the Staten Island Rapid Transit, died on Sunday at his home in Perth Amboy in his ninety-eighth year. He was born in Rye, England, and came to this country when 18 years old. In 1842 he established a cork factory in Perth Amboy and soon owned a cork tree forest in Spain from which he imported cork in his own vessels. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city, his certificate, dated Nov. 16, 1835, showing that he was a member of Hook and Ladder 1. Nine years ago Mr. King retired.

Ralph Stuart.

Ralph Stuart, an actor widely known, died on Sunday at his home, 200 Manhattan Avenue, in his forty-seventh year. He had been in ill health since the death of his wife, who was known on the stage as Edith Ramsay, last Spring. Mr. Stuart attracted attention years ago as leading man of the stock companies of the American and Murray Hill Theatres. He had starred in the play "By Right of Sword," and had more recently appeared as Wallingford in "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." Three sons survive him.

Professor John Phelps Taylor.

Professor John Phelps Taylor, a member of the Faculty of the Andover Theological Seminary, and prominent as a preacher, died yesterday at his home in Andover, Mass., in his seventy-fifth year.

He was born in Andover and was graduated from Yale University in 1862, after which he studied abroad, later attending the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1868. In 1885 he was Lecturer on Egyptology at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Dr. Taylor had been a Trustee of Abbott Academy, at Andover, since 1882.

Broker Dies in His Office.

William R. G. George, 55 years old, a real estate broker, who lived at 319 West Eighty-sixth Street, was stricken early yesterday afternoon in the offices of William G. Gailliard of 42 Broadway, where he was employed. Dr. Goblas, who was summoned from Volunteer Hospital, found the broker dead of heart disease.

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Obituary Notes.

Dr. A. EMMONS ZELIFF, veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Briggs, of 283 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J. He was 84 years old. Dr. Zeliff was born in Lincoln Park, N. J. He early showed a talent for painting and studied in Europe. Still later he became a veterinary surgeon.

THADDEUS HOLLY BELL, a pioneer settler of Mount Vernon and one of the oldest Masons in the country in point of membership, died Sunday night at Port Chester, N. Y., aged 83 years. He had been an active member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M., of Stamford since 1854.

CHARLES CUNKELL died yesterday at the Old Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J. He was 82 years old.

JOHN E. DEALY, well known in shipping circles in Brooklyn, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Elks, Maritime Exchange, Beaver Club and Owls Head Club, died on Sunday at the Midwood Sanitarium, Flatbush, following an operation. He lived at 5,609 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Judge SAMUEL G. NAAR of the Trenton, N. J., Police Court, died last night of a complication of diseases in the age of 67 years. He was born in St. Andrews, Island of Jamaica.

ROBERT H. FARGUE, a well-known civil war veteran and a former chaplain and Past Commander of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., died recently in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. Mr. Fargue was born in Newhope, Penn., 73 years ago and at the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. He was one of the organizers of Sanhedren Chapter, A. and P. R. of M., and a member of Cornerstone Lodge, No. 60, F. and A. M. He is survived by three daughters.

ALBERT HEWLETT SEABURY, a son of former County Judge Robert Seabury and a direct descendant of Bishop Samuel Seabury, first Episcopal bishop in America, died yesterday at his home in Hempstead, L. I., from Bright's disease. Mr. Seabury was 44 years of age and was associated with his father in the law business. He had held several important offices, including them chief clerk of the Surrogate's Court, and of Transfer Tax Appraiser. He was a member of Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. and A. M., and of Enterprise Hose Company of Hempstead.

Dr. HENRY LEHMANN, 56 years old, formerly a practicing physician in this city, is dead at his home, 524 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, from diabetes. He was a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy and the New York University Medical School and member of the New York German Medical Society and Providentia Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor. He left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM W. BAIRD, a member of the stone-cutting firm of Andrew D. Baird & Sons, of Williamsburg, and a prominent resident of that section, died yesterday at his home, 68 Hooper Street, in his 84th year. Mr. Baird bruised his right foot about six months ago and when blood poisoning set in his leg was amputated at the knee. He was born in Kelso, Scotland, and had lived in Williamsburg since his youth. When the civil war began he enlisted in Company H., Thirteenth Regiment, then known as "Vicksburg Guard," and was appointed drummer boy. Mr. Baird was a member of G. L. Strong Post, G. A. R., and St. Albans Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M.

JOHN TERRY WEBB, private stenographer to Congressman Scully of New Jersey, died on Sunday at his home, 1,404 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was a son of William J. Webb, for many years secretary and treasurer of the International Printers and Pressmen's Union.

CARLOS GORE, formerly a hat manufacturer in this city but for the last sixteen years the general agent in Manhattan for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, is dead at his home, 208 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mr. Gore had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

ALICE GERTRUDE WILLIAMS, for thirty-three years a member of Plymouth Church and active in its societies, died on Sunday at her home, 511 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Wellington, Ohio.

JOHN J. McGIVNEY, employed by the New York Edison Company as foreman of the operating department for the last twenty-three years, died on Sunday, at his home, 311 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE MARIE BUDD, 74 years old, for many years in the millinery business in Huntington, L. I., is dead at her home, 100 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of David Budd, a merchant of Michigan, and a member of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD RICHARDS, a pioneer in the steam heating business, died on Sunday night at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

Miss ROSE M. COLGAN, a teacher in the public schools for forty-five years, died on Sunday at her home, 38 West 128th Street, in her sixty-sixth year.

Dr. FREDERICK C. SUTPHEN of Bernardsville, N. J., died on Sunday in the Morristown Memorial Hospital in Morristown, N. J., in his forty-fourth year. He was born in Peapack, N. J., and was formerly connected with Bellevue Hospital and the State Hospital for the Insane of New Jersey.

THEODORE ROSS, a retired Brooklyn lumber merchant, died yesterday at his home, 190 Summit Avenue, in Summit, N. Y., in his eighty-second year.

Dr. EMIL E. GUENTHER, formerly of 139 Kinney Street, Jersey City, died Sunday at his Summer home in Mountain View, N. J., in his sixty-second year.

CHARLES W. COLLINS, a cont

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ALL CHINA'S WOOL IS IMPORTED BY U. S.

Hides Come in Here to Make Boots for Soldiers in the Warring Countries.

TRADE NEEDS MORE SHIPS

G. P. Forster of Shanghai Says Tariff and Panama Canal Are Big Factors in Growing Business.

Chinese exports of wool and hides to the United States have tremendously increased since the beginning of the war, according to G. P. Forster of Shanghai, member of one of the biggest trading houses in the Far East, who arrived at the Wolcott yesterday. Mr. Forster came from Shanghai by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, made a short stop in England, and is on his way back via San Francisco.

"China has been having a considerable boom in its export trade since the beginning of the war, especially in wool and hides," said Mr. Forster. "The hides come here to furnish material for enormous boot contracts that American manufacturers are filling for the European armies. Most of the production of the two commodities mentioned comes to the United States—in fact, all of the Chinese wool is sold here. Naturally the removal of the tariff from wool has been largely responsible for the growth.

"In fact, trade between China and the United States is growing immensely. Why, in Shanghai one sees any number of American automobiles, and, mind you, these are not principally of the cheaper makes, either. Such a tremendous volume has the trans-Pacific trade come to assume that even last Winter we were very seriously handicapped by the lack of ships. Now that the Pacific Mail has been taken from the ocean I do not know what shippers are going to do.

"Yes, the Panama Canal has had a big effect upon trade between China and the eastern coast of the United States. The fact of having direct service from Shanghai to New York is a big factor in this growth of commerce between the two countries.

"You know, the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail steamships from the trans-Pacific service makes it rather inconvenient for the Germans who live in Shanghai. It practically maroons them there. Only the Japanese ships now ply from Shanghai to the United States, and a German is not welcome on board and a German is not welcome on board one of them. Perhaps a stray Norwegian tramp leaves, but the Teuton who embarks in her on a chance of getting home must run the gauntlet of Gibraltar, where the probabilities are that he will be taken off.

"In our international colony we got along very well with the Germans there until the Lusitania affair. We then expelled the Germans from our clubs. Recently they tried sowing sedition among the Sikh policemen who do most of the patrolling work in the colony, but their efforts came to naught. You know, owing to our form of Government, the situation there is curious, and if a Britisher knocks down a German, the latter cannot have him arrested. His only recourse is to strike back.

"Of course, we have been much stirred by the war. The feeling may be judged by the fact that out of the 3,000 English people resident there we sent between 300 and 400 as volunteers to the front. I myself volunteered, but they wouldn't have me, although I had been a volunteer in the South African war. I once had enteric fever, and the medical men turned me down after an examination.

"The banks in Shanghai are filled with money that has no avenue of investment. Of course it is silver, as we have no gold out there.

"Coming across Asia via the Trans-Siberian, I saw little evidence along the way that war was on, for we made the trip from Harbin to Petrograd in eight days, the regular time. While there was practically nothing at the stations in Siberia to indicate war, they are taking great precautions on the line of the road and on the trains to guard against bombs. Just before we reached a bridge the train would stop and soldiers with fixed bayonets would pass through and the passengers would have to sit quietly in their seats with doors open and windows closed until we got to the other side. You see, the bridges over there are enormous, and if one were destroyed it would tie up transportation for many days. After we had passed the Ural Mountains the precautions were relaxed, for we struck a country where there was more than a single railway track.

"In Petrograd I found little to indicate that the country was in war. I had no difficulty in getting to England by way of Sweden and Norway. The spirit in England is one of absolute confidence. Of course, everybody in the country is now personally affected by the war. I myself have a brother in the trenches.

"In China it is believed that the news of a German expedition that set out from Pekin last Fall to blow up part of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and which was telegraphed over here, was true. As to what became of the expedition, the talk in China has been that the Chinese Government sent out after the expedition, captured its members, and brought them back and sequestered them somewhere."

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TO GET DETAINED GOODS.

Importers Told What Steps to Take to Secure Permits.

A largely attended meeting of the American Importers' Association was held yesterday at the offices of ex-Judge Sharretts, 165 Broadway, dealing with the steps necessary to secure the release of merchandise contracted for by American merchants prior to March 1 last, and detained in neutral ports, and other places by the British Orders-in-Council.

Judge Sharretts, who is counsel for the association, conferred last week with the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department and also with Sir Richard Crawford, the trade adviser of the British Embassy. He told the importers that the British Embassy gave him assurances that hereafter the settlement of cases involving goods ordered prior to March 1 will be through the Foreign Trade Advisers and the British Embassy at Washington, and not in London as formerly. The Embassy officials assured the counsel that all settlements would be considered in Washington, and that special permits through the Foreign Office at London would no longer continue.

Those present were told further to file their petitions with promptness, inasmuch as the Foreign Trade Advisers and the British Embassy would consider all the petitions presented to them in accordance with the priority of filing.

The merchants present expressed great satisfaction with the turn affairs have taken, especially in that the rights of American importers will all be considered in Washington, which will obviate the necessity of importers securing permits through London agencies.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Related to Goods Imported Under the 1897 Tariff.

Several importers of rosaries went before the Board of General Appraisers claiming lower duty on many varieties of these goods. The importations were made under the acts of 1909 and 1913, and were assessed at 60 per cent. as jewelry, at 50 per cent. as articles in chief value of silver, and at other rates. The protestants claimed 45 or 20 per cent. ad valorem duty under the respective metal paragraphs of the two laws. In some instances the claims were sustained, while in others lack of evidence resulted in the Collector being affirmed. The importers included the C. Wildemann Company and Joseph Jacobs of this city; John P. Daleiden & Co., Chicago, and A. W. Fuchs & Co., Detroit.

B. Altman & Co. and F. B. Vandegrift & Co. were successful in the claim that hatpins and neck chains imported under the Tariff act of 1909 were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for jewelry. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment.

F. C. DININNY IN BANKRUPTCY

Assets, It Is Stated, Will More Than Meet Liabilities.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against Ferral C. Dininny of 187 Riverside Drive, promoter and former President of the American Match Manufacturing Company. The assets and liabilities were not stated. The petition was filed by Putney, Twombly & Putney, attorneys for these creditors: The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, $869, in judgment; Grace E. Calkins, as administratrix of the estate of John D. Calkins, $882, and Frank M. Seymour, $5,031, in judgment.

Mr. Dininny, it is said, came to this city from Elmira, N. Y., about ten years ago with a fortune estimated at $1,000,000. He became President of the American Match Manufacturing Company and next promoted a hygeia ice company at Hartford, Conn. Later he had a factory at Avondale, N. J., which was used by the Twombly Motor Car Companies, and which went into bankruptcy last February. This property has been valued at $80,000.

Mr. Dininny, it is said, owned his residence at 187 Riverside Drive, and formerly had a country mansion at Suffern, N. Y., valued at $200,000. This he sold a few years ago to Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan. Her son, Allan A. Ryan, has a country home on part of the estate, and on the other part Mrs. Ryan built a seminary for boys and girls.

Mr. Dininny's liabilities, it is said, are not large, and he has more than sufficient assets to pay them if they could be realized on.

LAW INSTITUTE MOVES.

Takes Its 100,000-Volume Library to Equitable Building.

The New York Law Institute, which was established in 1828 and through the influence of Federal Judges has been quartered for the last forty years on the fourth floor of the Post Office Building, removed its 100,000 volumes yesterday to larger quarters in the new Equitable Building.

The Law Institute, being the successor of "The Moot," a lawyers' club organized by Chancellor Kent in 1770, has included among its membership nearly all the great leaders of the bar in America. While its library in the number of tomes is inferior to the libraries of Congress and the Bar Association of the City of New York in a few departments of law, it is practically without a rival, and its books on foreign jurisprudence, foreign codes, standard commentaries, and international law are occasionally drawn for members of the United States Supreme Court.

William D. Winters has been librarian of the institute for many years.

MAY INDICT 4 FOR MURDER.

Grand Jury to Hold Them Responsible for Mrs. Nichols's Death.

Indictments for murder in the first degree probably will be returned by the Grand Jury today against four men believed to be responsible for the death of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Nichols, who died from fright when robbers invaded her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street last Wednesday night. The Grand Jury began its investigation yesterday.

The witnesses were Captain Jones, head of the Third Branch Detective Bureau; Dr. Otto Schultz, Medical Examiner of the District Attorney's Office; Edith Langfeldt, maid in the Nichols home, and Ione Tivonen, the cook.

Assistant District Attorney Skinner assisted the Grand Jury in the examination of the witnesses. The indictments which the Grand Jury is expected to return today will be directed against Onnie Talas, the servant in the Nichols' home, who acted in complicity with the robbers; Arthur Waltonen, formerly employed as a butler by Mrs. Nichols, and two unidentified men, known for the time being as "Eddie Roe" and "John Doe."

HAS A DRIVER ARRESTED.

W. B. Meloney, Mayor Gaynor's Secretary, Charges Cruelty.

William B. Meloney of 400 Convent Avenue, who was Executive Secretary to the late Mayor Gaynor, was at 163d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday afternoon when he saw two horses laboring to haul a heavily loaded ice wagon. He halted the driver, Felicio Carbuccio, of 2,519 Amsterdam Avenue, and Carbuccio told him he had got the load, which Meloney estimated at 4,000 pounds, at a pier at 130th Street.

He insisted it was the first load his horses had hauled, and said they were able to move it. Meloney saw that one of the animals was blind and emaciated, had sores on its neck and was lame. He detained Carbuccio while he telephoned to the West 152d Street Police Station. Policeman Beatty arrived and arrested Carbuccio on Meloney's charge of cruelty to animals.

The horses were driven to a nearby liverty stable by the police, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was notified that an inspector might be sent to examine them.

OSAGE ORANGE DYE TO BE TESTED HERE

Government Experts to Give a Demonstration at Chemical Show Next Week.

COSTS LESS THAN FUSTIC

Dr. Norton Regards Rittman Process as a National Asset Rather Than Commercial.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government chemical and dyestuff investigator, said yesterday at his offices in the Custom House that the Federal Bureau of Forestry would give a demonstration of the results of its experiments in developing osage yellow or orange, a new natural color, at the Chemical Exposition to be held next week in the Grand Central Palace. The bureau's exhibit arrived here yesterday from the Government laboratory at Madison, Wis., with bureau experts in charge.

Dr. Norton said the experiments had reached a stage where manufacturers of dyestuffs in this country could go ahead and experiment for themselves with the new product. One of these concerns is the Stamford Manufacturing Company, which already is trying out the yellow. Dr. Norton said that it was believed osage yellow could be used with success on cotton, silk and wool fabrics, as a substitute for fustic.

"The osage tree grows in great profusion in Texas, along the Mississippi Valley, and in other sections of the United States, and has been regarded as absolutely worthless up to the time the Bureau of Forestry took up the tree as a possible source for a yellow dyestuff," he said. "The European war has sent the price of fustic soaring, while difficulty is experienced in getting supplies here from Mexico and Jamaica, the principal sources of the product.

"This country can easily produce 50,000 tons annually of osage material for making yellow, which is more than the amount of fustic heretofore used in the industries in this country. Osage can be produced at between $14 and $15 a ton, as against $18 a ton, the price of fustic before the war began. Experiments so far show that the osage product gives a bright, permanent color, besides having the advantage of being free from a certain resin powder found in fustic, which is a detriment in dyeing operations."

Dr. Norton received the details of a new coke oven, used to extract explosive and color intermediates. The oven for by-products, it was stated, increased the output between 5 and 10 per cent. over ovens now in general use.

In answer to questions Dr. Norton said that no direct comparison could be made as to the relative cost of production of the Rittman process for extracting benzol and tuluol from petroleum, and the older process from coal tar. From what the Government chemist said it was inferred that he considered the process discovered by Dr. Rittman valuable as a national asset in case of war, or some other emergency, rather than as an available commercial or industrial process.

MRS. S. O. PELL TO TESTIFY.

Widow to Appear in Suit Over Death of Husband's Chauffeur.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pell, who received a verdict of $25,000 for the killing of her husband, S. Osgood Pell, on Aug. 3, 1913, by a Long Island Railroad train at Long Beach, will appear as a witness today at a suit brought by Dominico Gambino of 11 Seventh Street, Manhattan, whose son, Charles Gambino, 19 years old, Mr. Pell's chauffeur, was killed at the same time. Gambino is suing for $40,000.

Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Laimbeer, who was crippled for life, and whose husband, William S. Laimbeer, lost his life, also will be a witness. Mrs. Laimbeer has two suits of $250,000 each pending against the railroad, one for her own injuries and one for the death of her husband. They will follow the present action.

The Gambino trial began yesterday before Justice Manning in the Queens County Supreme Court. McIntosh Kellogg and Kellogg appeared for the plaintiff, and Martin W. Littleton for the defendant. Gambino testified that he had been ill for the last nine years, and that his son was his main support.

SEES NO HOPE FOR BAD BOY.

Doctor Says Operation Didn't Cure Youth Who Set Refuge Afire.

Henry Samara, 16 years old, of 2,060 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who tried to set fire to the House of Refuge out of sheer viciousness last April, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The Judge acted upon a report submitted by Dr. Gregory, chief of the psychopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital, who informed the court that the boy was not of unsound mind but so thoroughly bad that he would be a source of danger to the community.

While the boy was under observation in the psychopathic ward he was operated upon for a depressed fracture of the skull, which was thought at first to be responsible for his mental aberrations and lack of moral sense. However, Dr. Gregory states that he does not believe the fracture had anything to do with the patient's viciousness.

Samara was sent to the House of Refuge in July, 1914, for attempting to kill his stepfather and for trying to set fire to a building in the neighborhood of his home.

On April 6 last, while he was employed in the laundry of the House of Refuge, he plied a bundle of papers under the stairs and threw a lighted match among them. The fire was extinguished and the boy later pleaded guilty to arson. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

CARS TAKE TWO LIVES.

Carpenter Dead and Little Boy Dying After Accidents.

In an attempt to jump upon the running board of a crowded Tompkins Avenue car, at Gravesend Avenue and Avenue F, last night, Hugh Henry of 1,540 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, fell off breaking his right forearm. He later died from shock.

Joseph De Martini, five years old, of 902 Gravesend Avenue, attempted to cross the Culver line tracks near the Eighteenth Avenue station last night and was run over by a train going to Coney Island. Both legs were taken off and the boy was removed to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said he would die.

WOMAN OFFICIAL AS GUEST.

Mrs. McCann to Attend Civil Service Commission Meeting.

The guest of honor at the meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission which meets tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, will be Mrs. David McCann, President of the Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles, Cal. She has obtained a two-month leave of absence and while in New York will assist the women of the State in their campaign for votes.

At the close of the meeting of the Commission Mrs. McCann will meet city officials. On Thursday evening she will be the guest at dinner of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Mrs. Moskowitz.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:39|Sun sets..6:13|Moon sets..8:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:04	11:32	4:46	5:36
Governors Island	11:12	11:36	5:08	6:06
Hell Gate	1:05	1:30	6:48	7:40

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 13.

SS Frederik VIII., Christiania, Sept. 4.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Sept. 8.
SS Caserta, Naples, Aug. 29.
SS Calmarien, Havana, Sept. 11.
SS Great City, Brest, Aug. 29.
SS Mário di Giorgio, Jamaica, Sept. 8.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 22
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 30
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Helderakin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 25
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 25
Rodfax	Aalborg	Aug. 20
Geneva	Copenhagen	Aug. 22
Wilhelmina	Copenhagen	Aug. 22
Caldy	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Cristobal	Colon	Sept. 7
Havana	Havana	Sept. 11
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Sept. 3
El Rio	Galveston	Sept. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Chicago	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Comanche	Manchester	Sept. 2
Mostilius	Cardenas	Aug. 31
Nevadan	Baiboa	Sept. 6
City of Naples	Baiboa	Sept. 4
Sabine	Tampa	Sept. 10
Taunton	Jamaica	Sept. 9
San Giorgio	Naples	Aug. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 14
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 11
Mesaba	London	Sept. 4
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Saperea	Genoa	Aug. 30
Mesna	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 11
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 10

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Lewis Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 6
Saveria	Glasgow	Sept. 3
Progresso III	Buenos Aires	Aug. 17
Hilo	Amsterdam	Sept. 2
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Mendling	Clyde	Sept. 4
Mooncalton	Limon	Sept. 4
Finland	Colon	Sept. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Samland, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Athinai, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stavangeren, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Peuycan, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cauma, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Concha, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hypathia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Themistokles, Piraeus	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Amer. Transp't, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Stephano, St. John's	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Veenbergen, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	4:00 P.M.
Dan of Airlie, London	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 13.

SS San Giorgio, Naples to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 14th, afternoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 13.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 376 miles S. at noon.
SS Camaguey, La Guayra to New York, was 4 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Guilfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 45 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 91 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 200 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Illinois, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 440 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 256 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabine, Sabine, via Mobile, to New York, was 160 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Brunswick to New York, was 168 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 202 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 774 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Sept. 13.
SS Tomek, at Kirkwall, Sept. 9.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, at Cardiff, Sept. 10.
SS Royton Dixon, at Newcastle, Sept. 12.
SS City of Agra, at Colombo, Sept. 11.
SS River Orontes, at Genoa, Sept. 5.
SS Chicago City, at Bristol, Sept. 12.
SS Korona, at St. Thomas, Sept. 11.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

Sailed.

SS Orduna, from Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Sept. 12.
SS Excelsior, from Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Dunchitta, from Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.
SS Exeter City, from Swansea, Sept. 10.
SS Gregory, from Barbados, Sept. 10.
SS Rothortia, from Barbados, Sept. 10.
SS Tuscarila, from Glasgow, Sept. 11.
SS Rotterdam, from Falmouth, Sept. 12.
SS American, from Rotterdam, Sept. 10.

Passed.

SS Cheyenne, New York for Banow, passed Tuskay.
SS Vasilep Constantino, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 18, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 18, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 16, S SThessaloniki, and at 12 M. Sept. 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 14, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 15, SS Europa, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 18, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru...Sept. 16
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Sept. 17
Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Monowai.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Chicago Maru.Sept. 27

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 833 Gen.
A. H. MAYERS,
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700 5th Av., near 53d St.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS

Pension: Noon, Sept. 11, 1915—Patrol. C. Sullivan, 167, (on his own application), at $300 a year; appointed May 16, 1890.

Transfers and Assignments: 8 A. M., Sept. 12—Lieut. J. J. Cronin, 69 to 61; Patrol. H. W. Goodale, 26 to 80, bicycle duty. 8 A. M., Sept. 13—G. A. Pattison, C. O. to Bur. of Tele.; W. Maher, 161, assigned as Stationhouse Atten; 8 A. M. Sept. 15—From precincts indicated to Bomber Squad: C. Wagner, 2; J. J. Dunn, 31; J. Gaine, 39; O. H. Crosby, 274; W. J. Kerr, 18; J. J. Love, 37; D. Horgan, 61.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Commr's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12. Patrol. G. Prigge, 63, to Commr's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; G. Downey, 08, to Commr's office, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; T. A. Lavin, 143, and I. B. Schramm, 144, to 16 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 17; A. Owens, 149, to 10 In. D., 4 P. M., Sept. 21, 1915, to noon, Oct. 26; E. G. Buchman, 164, to 17 In. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; E. Ghiggeri, 160, to 16 In. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 18.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Sergt. C. Hemley, 155, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; Patrol. J. Brown, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 16; S. Fuchs, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; W. B. Milacek, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 11; M. Abramson, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; A. Goldstein, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; J. M. Cusack, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; V. Bach, 165, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; D. Levy, 283, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17.

Sick leaves: Patrol. H. Koenig, 1, 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23; E. J. Fitzpatrick, 4, 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23; H. Wagner, 18, 7 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Mtd. Patrol. H. F. Young, 168, 9:30 P. M., Aug. 23, to 12 P. M., Aug. 31; Bicycle Patrol. M. H. Geldeman, 42, 6:25 P. M., Aug. 31, to 12 P. M., Sept. 6; Patrol. J. J. Allen, 16, 1 P. M., Sept. 1, during disability; W. H. Matthews, 25, 6:25 P. M., Aug. 13, to 12 P. M.,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE OPEN FOR A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY MIXTURE COATINGS. ALSO FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH. SEE MR. BRANCH, BELLAS HESS & CO.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

CAN USE QUANTITY OF PLISSE, PINK GROUND AND SMALL DESIGN. SCHROEDER & CO., INC., 45 WEST 27TH.

WILL BUY quantities of fur-trimmed suits up to $7.50. 51 West 24th St., 9th floor.

JOBBER looking at party, evening and velvetine dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at plush and pile fabric coats. 6th floor, 116 West 29th St.

JOBS in plushes and corduroys to close out. Lee Bros., 456 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS.—Good workmanship on pile fabric coats. Apply any morning before 12, ninth floor, 5 West 17th St.

CONTRACTOR, reliable, on silk petticoats. Empire Petticoat Co., 115 West 27th St.

HAVE big variety of sport coats on hand, from $2.75 up; also white chinchilla coats, from $3. Rudinsky Bros., 27 W. 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, $16.50 up for delivery. Daily Waist Co., 8 and 10 W. 19th St.

F. AND H. COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH, all colors, for immediate delivery. Samuel Silver, 151 West 25th St.

WILL EXCHANGE 4002 AMOSKEAG BLACK SERGE FOR NAVY BROWN, WINE, COPENHAGEN, AND GREEN; ALSO 7301, 54-INCH, SHADE 804, FOR BLACK AND BLUE. GOLDBERG & BROS., 122 WEST 26TH ST.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

CAN PLACE ORDER for quantity of natural wool blankets. Manufacturers address Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

I WANT TO COME IN CONTACT with manufacturer or jobber in need of funds. Help, 126 Times Downtown.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 3561.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Dress, 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2687.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

A SALESMAN wanted for side line for popular line skirts; commission basis. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

SALESMAN, to carry well-known line of children's white dresses for South and coast; good opportunity for right man; commission. O. S. T., 67 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK brassiere manufacturer desires representatives covering New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; side line; commission basis. Z 325 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED salesman for skirts wanted for city and nearby towns; commission basis. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

SALESMAN to take good article of infants' wear on commission. Z 327 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wants a line of coats for New England States on commission basis. Z 320 Times Annex.

GOOD SALESMAN desires a position, cloaks and suits, in the city. M 10 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾% per cent. for the best names Saturday 3¼@3¾% "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

She Knew Her Stock.

A customer who went into a large department store recently to take advantage of a sale of blankets that was being held had the following instance to give of high-grade salesmanship. "'I was after an extra large size blanket. What I wanted was put before me in a jiffy, and the price was only $6.95. There was no tag on the article, however, to indicate the price. I asked the saleswoman how she knew $6.95 was the proper price, expecting to get the usual answer, 'Why, everything on this counter is $6.95.' She said: 'I have been working here for ten years. We have always handled this blanket, and I know it at sight. It is $6.95.' There was not the slightest suspicion in my mind that she was not right, whereas if there had been a moment's hesitation or a less satisfactory answer, I might have left the store thinking I had been imposed upon."

Brushed Scarfs and Sport Vest.

The demand made upon knit goods manufacturers for brushed scarfs, generally with tam o' shanters to match, is a very brisk one. The scarfs are being taken in various sizes from 54 to 60 inches in high colors. A sport vest designed by one manufacturer is finding a very active call. It is a sleeveless, three-quarter length, semi-fitting garment, made with a fancy jacquard stitch and in high combination colors. There is a long knitted sash to go with it, the ends of which are trimmed with bright colored tassels. The garment is made to sell at popular prices.

British Cottons to Come Here.

Officials connected with the office of Appraiser of the Port Sague said yesterday that, from information received by them from abroad, the indications are that, unless something unforeseen occurs, British manufacturers of practically all classes of plain and fancy cotton goods will market their Spring, 1916, products in this country in almost normal volume. Advices from both Consular officers stationed in the cotton centres of England, as well as information from manufacturers and other sources, are to the effect that the war will not materially lessen the output of the English mills so far as next season's cotton fabrics are concerned.

Unbroken Trousers Sizes.

Many trousers manufacturers run regular sizes up to 34 inches and then skip two inches after that point. When there is a call for a 35-inch waistband the retailer fixes up his customer with a 36. The manufacturers who do not run regular sizes unbroken up to 40 inches have a lesson to learn from the dollar manufacturers who have greatly added to their business by introducing quarter-inch sizes. While the difference between the 35 and the 36-inch waistband is generally taken in by the belt, alterations are of no infrequent occurrence. If regular sizes were carried up to 40 inches, the manufacturers would do a larger business and save the retailer the cost of alterations.

Tensile Strength Test.

While clothing manufacturers are more or less opposed to a law that would compel them to indicate on tags the nature of the fabrics they use, something might be done in line with the suggestion of denoting the tensile strength of the cloth. One prominent house is featuring durable fabrics under the classification of "double service." The fabrics are required to pass a certain tensile strength test. The warring nations that are having their uniform cloths made here insist upon the strength test, and a lesson might be taken from them. The clothier would not have to depend upon the mill to supply him with the necessary figures, as the operation of determining the strength of the fabric is a simple one.

The Salesman's Service.

"Many salesmen," said one of their number yesterday, "are willing to devote themselves to nothing beyond filling their order books. They are not always as successful," he went on to say, "as the man who is able to pass on a useful bit of information to the retailer. There are always reasons to account for a merchant's prosperity and, as most men are not backward in talking of themselves, many valuable hints can be picked up by the wide-awake salesman. When he drops into the store of a retailer who is not as successful as he might be, it is a simple matter to get at the bottom of things and pass on information that may be exceedingly valuable. Of course, the salesman who wants to help out his customer must do so in a diplomatic way. It will have too many order takers who antagonize the merchant from the outset by adopting a patronizing attitude or a downright offensive manner which makes the retailer say, 'Who's running this business, you or I?'"

Gingham Cut Caused Surprise.

No little comment was heard in the cotton goods trade yesterday as a result of the cut made in dress ginghams and other merchandise for Spring by the largest maker of these goods in the country. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that the move was not a wise one, in view of the fact that both cotton and dyestuffs are advancing in price, and that the demand for ginghams is none too good at the present time. It was further said that the lower prices probably would not result in a great deal of increase in the demand. Some wonder was expressed as to why the cuts were made, but it was said by a man who purported to have inside information that the company in question had simply carried the price reduction right into the open, it having been going on for some time under cover among certain houses by way of the discount and other routes. It is understood that this company will go into the "highways and byways" after business during the coming season, and that it will conduct its selling campaign on broader and more vigorous lines than ever before.

Burlap Market Is Unsettled.

While reports concerning the inquiry for goods in the local burlap market differed some yesterday, there appeared to be no question of the price weakness of the market as it affected staple 40-inch goods. Odd widths, on the other hand, continued in quite good demand and firm as to price, this being especially true of 32-inch 7½ and 8 ounce goods, which are very scarce, and 36-inch 8s. In certain quarters a fair inquiry was reported for 40-inch 10 and 10½ ounce burlaps, but little, if any, of it developed into business. It is said that the accumulation of staple goods in the market, as a result of the retarded demand and the unusually heavy shipments of the late Spring and early Summer, is being reduced more rapidly than is generally supposed by buyers, but whether the goods are being cut up or stored away is not known. Anyway, there is a strong bullish feeling evident among sellers, who think that a marked upturn is due within the next few weeks as a result of British Government activities in Calcutta and Dundee. These prices, largely nominal, were quoted yesterday on 40-inch goods: Seven and a half ounce, 5.15c; 8-ounce, 5.25c; 10-ounce, 7.15c, and 10½-ounce, 7.25c.

Prices Are Still Too Low.

One of the best-posted men in the local gray goods market said yesterday that he was surprised to see any of the mills which make these goods selling them at the present prices, which, he said, were by no means commensurate with the present speculative cost of spot and future cotton. Considering that really good spinable cotton must cost the mills at least a cent a pound more than that figure, he asserted that the recent advances were merely a figurative drop in the bucket, and that the mills would be justified in asking from a half to three-quarters of a cent a yard more for their staple goods than they are now asking. To strengthen his contention he pointed out that, according to a chart compiled by one of the leading brokers, the present goods prices are practically the same, with spot cotton well over the ten cent mark, as they were a year ago at this time, when the staple was priced somewhere below 7.75 cents, the figure which was quoted when the Cotton Exchange resumed business in November. His only solution of the mystery as to how the mills could sell goods at all at present prices was that they are still using some of the cheap cotton of a year ago.

Furriers Make an Appeal.

A petition was forwarded to President Wilson yesterday by the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry of New York, praying for his assistance in obtaining a modification of British Orders in Council as they affect the import and export business of the industry. One of the most interesting points touched by the petition concerned the importing and exporting of the higher grades of fur from and to neutral countries, of which it says: "It is manifestly unfair to American fur interests, from the trappers to the fur-using public, to declare all furs unconditional contraband. None of the higher grades of fur are useful from a military standpoint, and surely no interference with the commerce of a neutral nation is justifiable excepting on grounds of absolute military necessity. We believe that we should be permitted to trade with absolute freedom in such neutral countries as Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and also that while in transit to or between America and any belligerent nation such furs and skins of the higher grades as cannot by any means be utilized for military purposes should be exempt from seizure or interference." The petition is signed by Alex. Heilbroner of Kaye & Einstein, as Vice Chairman of the board.

Gray Goods Buying Active.

After a more or less active day, there was a burst of buying in the closing hour in the local gray goods market yesterday. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s were the star performers in this buying, users of these goods snapping them up for near-by delivery in large quantities at 4⅝ cents. Earlier in the day they sold for 4 9-16 cents in a good way. Contract sales of this construction were also active, some being reported at 4¾ cents for delivery in the first five months of 1916. As a result of the increased activity, several selling houses have temporarily withdrawn prices, while others have moved their figures up as much as a quarter of a cent a yard. This is notably true of 39-inch 80 squares, for which some houses are now asking 6 cents, and which could have been had for spot shipment earlier in the day at 5⅝ cents. This action was attributed to the sharp rise in cotton during the closing hour of trading. Large sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 4 cents for delivery in October and November, some houses selling at this figure for October only. Bids were reported refused for 38½-inch 64-56s, 80-52s, and 60-48s at 3⅞, 3⅝, and 3¼ cents, respectively, for spot and near-by delivery. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s were made at 3¼ cents, at which price they were very firmly held. As a result of the upturn at the close it was difficult to obtain a wholly accurate range of prices, but the following are at least average for spot goods:

39-inch, 80-80s.....5¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s.....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s.....4⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
39-inch, 56-44s.....3¼c 27-inch, 64-60s.....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s.....4c 27-inch, 56-52s.....2½c

Price of Oil Advances Again.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—Five cents a barrel was added to the price of the principal grades of crude oil to-day, the South Penn Oil Company announcing these prices: Pennsylvania, $1.65. Other prices quoted are Mercer Black and Newcastle, $1.23; Cabell, $1.25; Corning, $1.12; Somerset, $1.08, and Ragland, unchanged at 65 cents.

THE DUTY ON TIMERS.

A Treasury Ruling Which Makes the Rate 60 Per Cent.

The classification under the present tariff of so-called "timers," which have been the cause of much perplexity and litigation since the law went into effect, is the subject of an order by the Treasury Department to collectors and other officials of the customs. The articles are designed for the purpose of timing rates of speed, such as the velocity of a projectile fired from a gun, the speed of a horse, or a runner at a race course, and of like events.

Much correspondence has passed between the department and the offices of the Collector here and at Philadelphia, while the Board of General Appraisers has made a ruling on the subject of the proper classification. In this decision the board held the articles dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for manufactures of metal, rather than as assessed at the rate of 30 per cent. as watch movements. The inquiry conducted by the department, so Assistant Secretary Peters says, raises the question whether the articles are not properly dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 356. Such claim was not made before the board, and no appeal was taken from the board's decision.

The presence of the stem and ring in compasses was held in T. D. No. 34,539 to indicate that the articles were designed to be carried on or about the person. Following that ruling, Mr. Peters now states that it is the opinion of the department that the timers in question are also designed to be carried on or about the person and would come within the provision of "like articles" to those enumerated in Paragraph 356 of the Tariff act, and should therefore be assessed at 60 per cent. It is accordingly ordered that at the expiration of thirty days the higher rate is to be taken on all importations of this character as well as on such goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses. It was said yesterday in importing circles that handlers of foreign-made timers will contest the Treasury's order before the Board of Appraisers and the Customs Court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FERRAL C. DININNY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ferral C. Dininny of 187 Riverside Drive, capitalist and promoter, and formerly President of several corporations, by Putney, Twombly & Putney. The liabilities are not large and he has more than sufficient assets to pay them.

WILLIAM W. BALKE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William W. Balke, manufacturers' agent, of 30 East Forty-second Street. Liabilities are believed to be $10,000 and assets $2,500.

CAROLINE B. MITCHELL, of the Hotel Cecil, 118th Street and Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $8,809.

LEONARD D. GOLDSTONE, doing business as "Leonard's," manufacturer of dresses at 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Zalkin. A petition was also filed against him.

CALEDONIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Caledonian Electric Company, Incorporated, dealer in electrical supplies, at 140 West Thirty-eighth Street.

VOLTURNO ITALIAN WORKERS' CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Volturno Italian Workers' Corporation, dealer in groceries and meats at 45 Sixth Avenue. Liabilities are $5,043, nominal assets $2,233, and actual assets $1,698.

COHEN & KAUFMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Cohen and Abraham Kaufman, who compose the firm of Cohen & Kaufman, clothing dealers at 108 Stanton Street. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,000.

ABRAHAM FRANKEL, jobber in furs at 19 West Thirteenth Street, has made an assignment to Alexander S. Natanson. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are said to be over $2,500 and assets over $500.

BARRY STERN, liquor dealer of 74 Sheriff Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,691 and no assets.

MORRIS GILMAN, designer, of 887 Southern Boulevard, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,650 and assets $80, in a note.

ORVILLE E. SHORT.—Judge Mayer has dismissed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed in April 9, 1915, by Orville E. Short of 2,967 Marion Avenue, formerly dealer in autos and carriages, whose liabilities were $65,286.

KATZ & MUNDLE, wholesale dealers in furs at 40 East Twelfth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $22,578 and assets of $11,566.

SAUL RENNECK, ladies' tailor at 50 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,985 and assets of $10,643.

JENNIE BERNSTEIN, dealer in cloaks and suits at 95 Division Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,200 and assets of $7,216.

SAMUEL N. ROMER, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 217 West Forty-second Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $4,858, nominal assets of $3,000, and actual assets of $750.

CO-OPERATIVE DISPLAY FIXTURE COMPANY of 148 Grant Street has assigned to Henry J. Sacoder.

FREDERICK SCHOEN, butcher of 1,032 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Sidney J. Loeb.

GERINGER BROTHERS.—Morris Gerfinger, trading as Geringer Brothers, manufacturing furrier, at 262 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin Louis Pulver.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—John F. Harper, referee in bankruptcy, declined to confirm the trustees' sale of the Prime Steel Company, which is in bankruptcy. Samuel L. Winterwitz & Co., Chicago, offered $20,000 for what is known as the Dutcher Plant, appraised at $66,000. Fred Volgel, Jr., offered $1,255 for the Crucible Plant, appraised at $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ausenberg, Isidor—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co.....$288.25
Alperin, Jacob—M. Blumberg.....215.75
Bruno, Henrietta and Emma, P.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....2,130.12
Barry, David and Michael A.—H. Kornahrens.....161.44
Chambers, Mark—Rusch & Co.....991.26
Der Patriot, Inc.—J. Heiss.....891.64
Durr, John—A. Knecht et al.....109.06
Egan & Morgan.....227.48
Fippinger, Jacob and Amelia—A. Grier et al.....329.56
Fordham Realty Co. and Robert Drennen—Phelps Dodge.....225.64
Fowler & Wells Co.—M. H. Piercy.....1,013.12
First United Presbyterian Church of New York City—C. Steierman.....1,797.90
First United Presbyterian Church of Girard, Jules—J. Garcia et al.....74.74
Griffith, Franklin H.—M. Eisenberg.....346.91
Goodspeed, Benjamin F.—J. L. Raefle et al.....480.45
Howes, Frank W.—Herts Bros. Co.....207.56
Hover, John I., and Arthur R. Barker—Brentwood Realty Co.....247.65
Hutton, Thomas W. and Elizabeth P.—T. F. Grove.....219.22
J. Block & Co., Joe Block, Ida Block, and Liez Flig—P. Rosofsky.....300.81
Jarmulowsky, Meyer—S. Jacobs et al.....814.20
Kramer, Solomon—J. Singerman.....179.15
Kates, Edward—Interstate Note and Holding Co. Inc.....179.44
Kossoff, Charles, and Jacob Pollock—D. Hirsch et al.....134.01
Lightem & Bro.—Manhattan Bottlers Supplies Mfg. Co.....1,433.19
Lefkowitz, Ray—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....2,670.04
Lecursi, Conzalvo—J. J. McSorley.....123.08
Mintz, Oscar—A. Strauss.....195.90
Markus, Ida, executrix—J. L. Buttenwieser.....11,434.37
Maclin, William—and Maclin Laundry, Inc.—M. Solomon.....114.93
McCullough, Samuel J.—Royal Eastern Electric Supply Co.....337.46
Murphy, Frank E.—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc.....121.04
Osborg, Louis—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y.....248.22
Pressman, Jacob—N. Bernhard et al.....129.42
Portnoy, Solomon—H. Perlman.....139.54
Roth, Herman L.—Shanley Furners Co.184.76
Riley, Thomas C.—E. L. Honigman.....296.59
Reynolds, John J.—M. A. Reynolds, costs.....202.49
Ream, Glen—Swinehart Tire & Rubber Co.....1,579.98
Schedler, Walter—W. K. Palmer.....167.91
Sarasohn, Abraham—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....683.02
Schleiff, Max and Samuel Grundwerg—Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc.....735.84
Spring Valley Episcopal Methodist Church—N. Y. Heater & Supply Co..260.21
Trafford, William—Arthur N. Pierson & Co., Inc.....272.81
Wykagyl Reservation, Inc.—C. Bunel..113.33
Julius Lowenthal & Co.—City of N. Y.624.55
Kingsland, Albert—Same.....629.40
Langan, David—Same.....384.93
O'Reilly Bros. N. Y. Storage Warehouse Co.—Same.....162.47
Mayerson, Louis—Same.....262.42
Noble, Frank G.—Same.....262.42
Pitzel, Julia—Same.....142.01
Phillipson, Cecilia—Same.....507.18
Stein, Henry—Same.....507.18
Waterbury, Lawrence, Jr.—Same.....751.63

In Bronx County.

Almquist, Gus—E. T. Burrowes Co.....$32.32
Bachmann, Charles—I. Albert.....64.22
Durr, John—A. Knecht et al.....109.06
Klopproth, Carl—E. T. Burrowes Co.....39.72
Mollenhaup, William F.—H. Harper.....117.78
Sussman, Irving H.—J. Robertson et al..28.72
Woodend, Jane—M. Goldrad.....238.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Black, Madeleine—G. Erlebacher, Sept. 8, 1913.....$478.99
Miller, Jac N. De B.—K. Wiener, Jan. 14, 1914.....176.64
H. M. Weill Co. and Henry M. Weill—B. Rosenitsky, Feb. 18, 1915.....145.23
Jossier, Victor and Stephani—N. B. Marco, July 11, 1913.....412.52
H. M. Weill Co.—R. W. Elliott, Dec. 8, 1910. (vacated).....988.50
Silion Construction Co.—G. E. Walters, Apr. 3, 1912.....119.40
Wishart, George—Miami Valley National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1915.....1,426.29
John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co. and John M. Slattery—R. Fixel, June 30, 1915.....1,539.64
Wilson, Nathan—A. Steckler et al., March 11, 1908, (canceled).....494.31
Same—G. Colon, Feb. 9, 1907, (canceled).138.41

In Bronx County.

Breunie, Frank—C. Finkernagle, April 6, 1915.....$88.74

Sell your goods "On Time" FOR CASH

Sounds paradoxical. Sell your goods on your REGULAR terms—Then for a small commission which you would gladly allow your Customers for CASH, we will anticipate 80% of ANY part of these outstanding accounts ANY time you need the money @ 6% per annum. WE DON'T notify your Customers, and YOU collect in the usual way, then pay us.

Representative will call on request.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; W. T. Tobin, ready to wear; P. B. Tobin, ready to wear, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; F. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.

ALBANY—J. Muhlfelder, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway, Room 632.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard; ladies' hats; 700 Broadway; Bresler.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Wise Dry Goods Co.; C. W. Wise, dry goods, women's wear, notions; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, luxury, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; J. Gutman, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; I. M. Parsons, linens, wash goods; 148 West 25th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silk dresses; F. Quellmaltz, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Borchschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 Fifth Ave.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; C. H. Collins, millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, ready to wear coats, suits, dresses, furs; Albert.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Johnson Boyd & Co.; L. Barnette, hosiery; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—E. A. Pollak & Co.; I. Davidson, rugs, furniture; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Pallardy, ribbons, McAlpin; G. Pearse, representing; 18 West 35th.

BINGHAMTON—Wilson Cloak Co.; M. Cohen, waists, dresses, suits, skirts; 38 W. 32d.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Sam Turk, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Wallick.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McClusky, dresses; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Crown Neckwear Works; D. J. Parker, neckwear; Hermitage.

BOSTON—J. M. Siegel & Co.; J. M. Siegel, fancy goods, furn. goods, small wares; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—J. Solomon & Co.; J. Selomon, laces, silks; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—W. B. Leonard, woolens, tailor's trimmings; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, carpets, rugs; F. G. Lewis, shoes; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; F. C. Kemball, costumes; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery, basement; Mr. Cooper, ladies' coats and suits; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Thompson, kimonos negligees, corsets; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; 116 W. 32d.

BRATTLEBORO—Houghton & Simonds; A. B. Simonds, gloves, laces, notions, upholstery; Park Avenue.

BRIDGEPORT—Caesar Misch, Inc.; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT—Lowland, Inc.; G. Co.; A. M. Cooper, dry goods; 75 Spring.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, men's gloves, furn. goods; 18 W. 25th.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; J. K. Pittman, wash goods; 220 5th Av.; Broztell.

BUFFALO—Wiesseman, Eiss & Co.; C. H. Wiesseman, dry goods; Herald Square.

BUFFALO—Dawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. C. Tagg, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Boesen Furniture Co.; A. W. Litschgi, furniture, carpets; Park Av.

CHICAGO—Portis Hat Co.; A. E. Portis, men's hats, caps; Albert.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. J. Kicker, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; J. Hillman, H. Shepard, notions, laces, neckwear, ladies' gloves, veilings; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. A. Duthie, umbrellas; D. Griffin, remnants; C. W. Leftingwell, women's suits; W. E. Love, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. J. Kicker, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; J. Hillman, H. Shepard, notions, laces, neckwear, ladies' gloves, veilings; 116 West 32d.

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CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. J. Kicker, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; J. Hillman, H. Shepard, notions, laces, neckwear, ladies' gloves, veilings; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; G. E. Doxey, books, stationery; E. W. Katz, wash goods, flannels; A. J. Kahnweiler, men's, boys' clothing; Miss J. Goldberg, women's, children's, misses' suits, dresses, coats, furs, skirts; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. Kicker, men's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. P. Evans, silks, satins; L. T. Anderson, furs; G. E. Barnow, ribbons, umbrellas; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets, 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein Co., Inc.; T. Innekus, white goods, wash goods, linens; 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; A. Immekus, domestics; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, skirts; 438 Broadway.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. J. Thoman, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, dresses, suits; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloakings; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito; C. W. Sprawls, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Kline & Co.; Miss Baker, children's dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; Miss E. Scofield, neckwear, veilings; 23 E. 26th.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—L. S. Landry, clothing; 1,123 B'way; Navarre.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; G. Thompson, dry goods; 71 West 23d.

CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Co.; J. Wolpaw, clothing, pants, overalls; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—L. N. Gross Co.; L. N. Gross, waists, dresses; 76 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss Felhn, silk dresses, 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Stern Brothers & Co.; M. Stern, cloakings; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, woolens; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS—Green, Joyce & Co.; M. A. Sells, prints, ginghams; 258 Church.

COLUMBUS—C. R. Parsons, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

DAVENPORT—B. & H. Abrahams; B. Abrahams, coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.

DAYTON—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; C. E. Henderson, linens; F. J. Bode, Miss L. Byerling, millinery; 320 Church.

DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; H. A. Metcalfe, cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. Gerber, ready to wear; C. Hoffhelmer, ready to wear, basement; J. Nichols, jewelry; 1,270 Broadway.

DETROIT—Colonial Detroit Garment Co.; C. R. Cook, misses', children's dresses; Aberdeen.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, G. A. Hausman, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

EVANSVILLE—A. Schultz, coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.

EVANSVILLE—F. Lahoff, dry goods; Herald Square.

FORT WAYNE—Fox Bros. & Co.; O. A. Fox, carpets, furniture, stoves; Breslin.

FORT WAYNE—R. E. Tobias Millinery Co.; H. G. Hogan, millinery; Breslin.

FREDERICKSBURG—B. & O. 5 and 10c Co.; W. H. Owen, general mdse.; St. Denis.

HARRISBURG—"Kaufman's"; F. V. Zug, piece goods, (basement;) J. M. Lloyd, suits; 15 E. 26th.

HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; F. Mente, housefurnishing goods; I. E. Partridge, representing; 320 Church.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks, velvets; 2 Walker; Continental.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. W. Blauvelt, Miss Ryan, hosiery, umbrellas; 2 Walker.

HAVANA, Cuba—Chazas Co.; M. Chazas, piece goods, embroideries; Room 1,004, 377 Broadway.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—W. F. Thayer, ready to wear, furs, fancy goods, infants' wear, millinery; Gerard.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods, carpets, general mdse.; 320 Church; Murray Hill.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—G. Munger Co.; Mr. Batcheider, dry goods; 320 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. F. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, silks, velvets; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. G. T. Downing, art goods, gifts; 1,261 B'way.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; D. D. Healy, housefurn. goods, china, cut glass; 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Jacksonville-Hoyt Co.; Mr. Hoyt, ready to wear, millinery; 45 W. 34th.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; J. J. Parsons, domestics, blankets, linens, wash goods; 108 Worth; Wallick.

KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss Finnegan, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Miss Dion, children's, juniors' garments; L. J. Lauman, dresses; L. Marks, mdse. manager; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, mdse. mgr.; 75 Spring.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, ladies' garments; 1,270 Broadway; McAlpin.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

LAUREL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; J. Fine, N. Fine, dry goods; 45 West 34th; Marlborough.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss N. Regan, infants' wear; J. Duncan, handkerchiefs, toys, stationery, books; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.

LIMA—Leiser Co.; L. Schnitzer, cloaks, suits; 42 Leonard.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Altheimer Dry Goods Co.; J. B. Millen, general dry goods; Martinique.

LOUISIANA, Mo.—Younker Bros.; H. Younker, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods; 15 E. 26th; Knickerbocker.

MEMPHIS—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; W. B. McLean, furn. goods; 258 Church.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; G. H. Bunce, dry goods; 71 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; A. B. Koehler, wash goods; Broadway and 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; C. Luker, domestics; 170 Broadway; Wellington.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Amluxen, domestics, flannels, ginghams, blankets, linens, linings; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—M. W. Savage Factory; Mr. Quinn, dry goods; 42 Leonard; Prince George

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

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Railroad Bonds

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Strong—German Situation Viewed Hopefully—At Work on Exchange Problem.

The dullness of the stock market yesterday was probably one of the things in which was reflected the very keen interest which was being taken in the conferences now underway in this city looking to an adjustment of the international exchange situation. The stock market though dull was strong and therein it reflected the belief that a satisfactory plan for the stabilization of the exchanges would be arrived at. Its strength meant more than this for it reflected also the view that our relations with Germany would soon be reduced to a more satisfactory basis. Reports which were spread regarding the results attained at yesterday's conference between the German Ambassador and the Secretary of State put an optimistic aspect on the real meaning of the recent Arabic note and though the Street lacked detailed information to fortify its belief of a favorable ending of the discussion between Washington and Berlin it was more strongly of the opinion than it had been on any recent day that a breach with Germany would be avoided.

The day's favorable sentiment found reflection in substantial net gains in a large number of stocks and it found reflection also in the bond market where there seemed to be a little more disposition on the part of bond dealers to add to their stock of bonds. One theory which prompted this course is that a satisfactory adjustment of the international exchange situation through the establishment of credits in some form in this market would be likely to bring to an end or greatly lessen the foreign liquidation in bonds and in that way give more effect to the wide difference between money rates and the current yield on bonds.

A variety of proposals for the correction of the international exchanges are still under discussion and while in some banking quarters a direct loan to the extent of as much as $1,000,000,000 is favored by our bankers the more prevalent opinion is that the problem can best be handled by resorting to a variety of means of providing credits in this country to do away with the pressure upon the exchange market which recently caused such a severe decline in rates. As matters now stand it seems important that the commercial aspects of the foreign exchange problem should be kept uppermost in the minds of those attempting to deal with the problem.

Country-wide support for the financing which will bring about the relief of the exchange market can be counted on only if it is made clear beyond any doubt that the essential purpose of opening credits here is to safeguard our trade relations. A demoralized exchange market if allowed to go uncorrected would inevitably react on our trade abroad and that the whole country is interested in avoiding. Europe wants to buy and we want to sell. The interest is a mutual one and upon the basis of that mutual interest it should be possible to work out a plan which will facilitate Europe's purchases in this market and thereby safeguard our foreign trade. Efforts to work out a plan along that line would unquestionably deserve and probably would call forth the co-operation of banking interests throughout the entire country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	4½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call 2	1¾	1¾	1¾	

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾ | 5 mos. ..... 3 @3½
90 days	2½@2¾ | 6 mos. ..... 3 @3½
4 mos.	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾ | 6 months ..... 3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾ | 6 months ..... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.67¼	$4.65¾	$4.66¾	+.00½
Cables	4.68	4.66¾	4.67¼	+.00½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.66¼	$4.67¼
Paris	5.97	5.96¼
Switzerland	5.33	5.32
Scandinavia	26.85	26.85
Berlin	.82¼	.82¾
China—		
Hongkong	42.85	43.00
Shanghai	54.00	55.12½
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.84	5.85
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.75	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.42	6.41
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.12	41.25
Rio	22.55	22.70
Spain	17.85	18.12
Austria	15.00	15.15
Russia	..	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61½	$4.58½	$4.61	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $227,749,834; balance, $14,917,244. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $612,462.

The local banks have gained $4,400,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 85c premium; Montreal, $2.50@$2.81¼.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 48¾c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6s	—Sept., 1917	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	—March, 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—May, 1957	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	—March, 1964	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4½s	—March, 1963	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
4½s	—March, 1960-60	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾
4s	—May, 1959	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	—Nov., 1958	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	—May, 1958	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	—Nov., 1956	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	—Nov., 1955	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94½
4s	—Nov., 1936	..	..	..	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—May, 1919	99½	..	99½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1956	85¼	..	85¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	348,671
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	101,499,334
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	78.99 +1.12
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	79.59	Sept. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	34½	5,800	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34¼	34	34	-.¼
40¾	40⅞	13,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	39½	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+.1⅝
69	70	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70	70	69	70	+2
61	61¼	900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61⅜	61½	61⅜	61½	+.⅛
65¼	65¾	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+.⅛
57½	57⅝	6,800	Am. Can	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝	+.⅛
59	60⅛	5,600	Am. Car & Fdry	57¼	60	57¼	60	+2
152	153	200	Am. Coal Products	151½	152	151½	152	+3½
94½	96	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	-.½
8	8½	200	Am. H. & Leather	8	8	8	8	..
37½	38	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	37	37¾	37	37¾	+.⅛
23	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	+.¼
18¾	18¾	2,200	Am. Linseed	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+.⅛
34	34½	500	Am. Linseed pf	33	34	33	34	+1
52	53	1,000	Am. Locomotive	52½	52⅝	52¼	52¼	+.⅛
96	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97	97	97	+1
81	81⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81	81¼	81	81¼	+.⅛
51⅝	52	600	Am. Steel Fdries	51¼	52	51¼	52	+.⅛
109	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	109	109	-1
122⅝	123	750	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅝	123	122⅝	122¾	+.⅛
229	233	100	Am. Tobacco	230	230	230	230	-3
43	43¼	1,800	Am. Woolen	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	-.½
93	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	-.½
70¼	70¾	3,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	69⅝	70⅞	69⅝	70⅞	+.⅝
101⅝	101¾	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101⅝	100⅝	101⅝	+.⅝
97¼	98¼	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96	97	96	97¼	+.⅛
80	80⅝	2,050	Baldwin Loco	79¼	80⅝	78⅝	80¼	+.⅝
82¾	83¼	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83¼	+.⅝
70¾	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+.⅛
530¼	536	8,400	Bethlehem Steel	$320½	335	320½	535	+23
83⅝	84	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞	+.⅛
53	54	100	Brown Shoe pf	53	53	53	53	..
66¼	67	1,800	Butte & Superior	66⅜	66¾	66⅜	66⅝	+.⅛
17¾	18¼	800	California Petrol	17¾	18	17¾	18	-.⅛
43½	45	400	California Pet. pf	45¾	45¾	45	45	-.⅛
153¾	154¼	2,000	Canadian Pacific	153½	154⅝	153½	154⅝	+.1⅛
44	44¼	2,420	Central Leather Co	44¼	44⅝	44	44	+.⅛
48¾	48¾	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	48	48	48	+.⅛
90	90⅜	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	90	90	90	90	-.⅝
84¾	85¼	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84¼	85	83¾	85	+.⅛
126	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	+3½
19½	19¾	18,825	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	21¼	19¼	19¾	-.⅝
45¼	45½	1,000	Chino Copper	44½	45¾	44½	45¾	+.1
70	70	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	+.1⅛
46¾	46¾	9,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	47⅛	45⅝	46⅝	+.⅝
26¾	27	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	*14	15	14	15	+.⅛
10	15	100	Consolidated Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	+.⅝
126¾	128	100	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+.⅝
17	17½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83	83	83	83	..
82	84	300	Crucible Steel	89	91	87½	90¾	+4
90¾	90¾	39,600	Crucible Steel pf	103⅝	106	103⅝	106	+1⅝
106½	106	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	115	115	115	+.⅛
112	117	100	Deere & Co. pf	93	95	95	95	+.⅝
95	97	1,600	Distillers' Securities	27	27	27	27	+.⅛
20½	21	600	Dome Mines	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+.⅛
71¼	71¾	300	Elec. Storage Bat	72¾	74	72¾	74	+.⅝
78	80	21,360	Erie	29⅝	30⅞	29⅝	30	+.⅛
30¾	30⅝	15,530	Erie 1st pf	47¾	49¾	47¾	49¾	+.⅝
30	30⅛	2,000	Erie 2d pf	37¾	39⅝	37¾	39⅝	+.⅝
39½	39½	200	Federal Min. & S.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+.½
25½	26	300	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	..
44½	45½	700	General Electric	170¾	172	170¾	172	+1¾
171½	172	1,200	General Motors	261	263	258	260	+1½
258	263	200	General Motors pf	115	115½	115	115½	+1⅝
115	116	6,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62¾	63⅝	62¾	63⅝	+1⅝
107	108¼	100	Goodrich pf. ex div	108	108	108	108	..
107	108¼		do., odd lot	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+.¼
117	118½	1,000	Great Nortern pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+.⅛
41¼	41½	1,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+.⅝
64¾	64¾	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	64	64½	63¾	64⅛	+.⅛
103	104	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+.⅛
103	104	70	do., odd lot	102¾	102¾	102¾	103	+.⅛
34⅝	34⅞	1,800	Inspiration Copper	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+.⅛
20⅝	20⅞	100	Inter.-Met	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+.⅛
20¾	20¾	900	Interboro Consol	21	21	21	21	+.⅛
74½	74½	400	Interboro Consol.pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	+.⅛
75	76	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	75	76	75	76	+1
106	108	100	Int. Harvester Corp	106	106	106	106	..
69¼	70	100	Kansas City South	70	70	70	70	-.½
25¾	26¾	100	Kan. City South. pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+.⅝
27	27	100	Lackawanna Steel	50	50	50	50	+.⅛
66¼	66¾	1,700	Lehigh Valley	69	69	68	68½	+1¼
144	144½	30	Liggett & Myers	144	144	144	144	..
220	225	100	Liggett & Myers pf	224½	224½	224½	224½	+.⅝
118¼	119½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	+.⅛
118½	119½	70	do., odd lots	119½	119½	119	119	+.⅛
40	42	100	Long Island	42	42	42	42	..
23¼	23¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+.⅛
24¼	24½	500	Maxwell Motors	43	43	43	43	+1½
43	43½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1½
88	89	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	36	36	35¾	35¾	+1½
35¾	36	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	84¼	86¼	84¼	86¼	+1⅝
85¾	86	700	Miami Copper	26¾	27	26¾	27	+2½
26¾	27	200	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	126	127½	126	127½	..
126	129	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7¼	7	7	-.⅛
7	7¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	-.⅛
13¾	14⅜	1,200	Missouri Pacific	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-.⅛
3⅝	3⅝	400	Montana Power	56	56	56	56	-.⅛
57	58	800	Nat'l En. & St. Co	26¼	26¼	25¾	26	+.⅛
28	28½	400	Nat. Lead Co	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+.⅛
64¼	64¾	500	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+.⅛
14⅜	15	200	N. Y. Air Brake	146	146	146	146	+8
147	147	2,600	N. Y. Central	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+.⅛
92¼	92¾	6,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	67¼	68¼	67¼	67¾	+.⅛
67¾	68	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+.⅛
26¾	26¾	600	Norfolk & Western	109	109	107½	108	+.⅛
109	110	700	Northern Pacific	107	107¼	106¾	107¼	+.⅛
107	107¼	700	Penn. R. R.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+.⅛
109½	109¾	700	Philadelphia Co	86½	88¾	86½	88¾	+1¾
87½	88	700	Pittsburgh Coal	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+.⅛
33¾	33¾	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100	100¾	100	100¾	+.⅛
101	102	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	61	62	61	62	+1
61¾	62	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..
2¼	3	400	Railway Steel Sp	37½	38	37½	38	+.⅛
37½	38¼	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	22	22¼	22	22¼	+.⅛
22¼	22¾	5,700	Reading	149¾	150½	149¾	149¾	+.⅛
149½	150	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	+.⅝
43	43¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
101¾	101¾	60	do., odd lots	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	..
3	3	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf	3	3	3	3	..
5	5½	1,200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
8	8½	600	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
14¼	14¾	200	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+.⅛
34	34	300	Seab. Air Line pf	34	34	34	34	..
33¾	33¾	100	do., odd lot	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+1
155	155	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155	155	155	155	+1
52	52½	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	52	52½	52	52¼	+.⅛
88½	89	1,100	Southern Pacific	89	89¼	88½	89¼	+.⅝
104¾	104¾	100	So. Pacific t. f.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+.⅛
16	16	900	Southern Railway	16	16	15⅞	16	..
50¼	51	400	So. Railway pf	50¼	51	50¼	51	..
56	56	300	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	+2
115½	117¾	7,420	Studebaker Co	115½	117¾	115½	117¾	+.⅝
106¾	107	200	Studebaker Co. pf	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	+.⅝
85½	86	2,500	Tennessee Copper	85½	86	85½	86	+.⅛
153	154	750	Texas Co	153	154	153	154	+2
10¾	10¾	100	Texas & Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+.⅛
57½	58¼	2,300	Third Avenue	57½	58¼	57½	58¼	+.⅝
129¼	129¾	5,110	Union Pacific	129¼	129¾	128¾	129¾	+.⅝
48	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	48	48	48	48	..
68	68	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	68	68	68	68	+2
22¾	23	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	22¾	23	22¾	23	+.⅛
38	38¼	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	38	38¼	38	38¼	+1
20¾	21	400	U. S. Cl. I. P. & F	21¼	21¾	20¾	20¾	-.⅛
66¼	66¾	700	U. S. Express	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+.⅛
76¼	76¾	1,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	76¼	76¾	76	76	+.⅛
49¾	50¼	700	U. S. Rubber	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	+.⅛
103¾	104	10	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	+.⅛
75¾	76	58,000	U. S. Steel	74¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	+1⅛
113¾	113¾	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	113¾	118¾	113¾	113¾	+.⅝
66¼	66¾	1,370	Utah Copper	66¼	66¼	65¾	66¼	+.⅛
37¾	38¼	1,900	Va.-Car. Chemical	37	38¼	36¾	38¼	+1⅛
59	59	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	59	59	59	59	-.⅛
29¾	29¾	1,100	Western Maryland	29¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+.⅝
75¾	76¾	300	Western Union Tel	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¼	+1¼
115¾	115¾	22,750	Westingh. E. & M	115	116¾	115	115¾	+1¼
187¾	188	200	Willys-Overland Co	188¼	188¾	187¾	187¾	-.⅛
105¾	106	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	105¼	106¼	105¾	105¾	+.⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Money Market Busy Preparing for Today's Call on War Loan.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The money market was busy today preparing for the payment of tomorrow's call on the war loan, amounting to about £40,000,000. Discount rates were steady.

Foreign exchanges were erratic and uncertain. Cable transfers opened around 4.67 and advanced to 4.70. Later the rate dropped to 4.67, when a big buyer appeared and forced it down to 4.65½ and 4.66. These figures prevailed in the afternoon, with the tone uncertain.

The stock market reopened quietly. Gilt-edged securities and Argentine rails were supported, and Kaffirs were in good demand on gold production statistics.

American securities showed signs of a recovery, though the political outlook and the uncertain exchange situation prevented any material expansion in business.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 97½ centimes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.57	4.42
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1914-'24	4½	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pac.	1914-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.15	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.70
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.80
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.65	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1914-'23	4½	4.53	4.45
Erie R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	6.00	4.85
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.75	6.50
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	6.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.97	4.70
North & West.	1914-'24	4½	4.85	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.90
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'28	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	4½	4.85	4.75
Southern Pac.	1914-'34	4	4.80	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.75	4.50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	625	630	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	750
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	240	245	240	245
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	54	50	54
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	247	252
Galena Signal Oil	130	135	130	135
Galena Signal Oil pf	130	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	158	158	158	158
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
National Transit	32	33	33	34
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	101	103
Ohio Oil	133	135	133	135
Penn. Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	13¼	13¾	12½

A Revolution in Naval Warfare

The activity of submarines in the present European War has clearly shown the vulnerability of all classes of floating craft, whether dreadnought, battleship, armored cruiser or merchantman, to attack by these undersea instruments of war.

Each of the warring nations is realizing the necessity for increasing its fleet of submarines, and the United States will be forced to do likewise.

Not only is the submarine invaluable on the offensive, but also as a means of coast defence.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

is one of the principal manufacturers of submarines, and is in a position to handle, and is handling, large orders on which it is making handsome profits.

The 7% First Preferred Stock

which pays dividends regularly, and which, after 10% has been paid on the Common Stock, shares equally in all profits, we consider a meritorious investment and one which combines exceptional speculative possibilities.

Our Special Circular on The Lake Torpedo Boat Company contains detailed information.

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50 Franklin Insurance Stock
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100 Int. St'm Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 National Surety Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
100 Remington Typewriter Com. Stk.
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
100 East. Steel Com. & 1st Pfd. Stock
25 German American Insurance Stk.
100 International Salt Stock
100 Int. St'm Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Midvale Steel Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 National Park Bank Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
100 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Sharply Upward on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 279,496 shares of stocks and $74,200 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 42,290; oils, 1,541; railroads, 100, and mining, 235,565. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Burns Bros. Co	80	81	80	81
1,600	†C. C. & F.	102	109	102	109
1,200	†C. C. & F. pf.	115	119	115	118
1,000	†Car, L. & P.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
110	†Cr. Shipbuild.	82½	83	82½	82½
400	Driggs-Seab.	112	114¼	111	114
10,000	S. Boat w. i.	50	50¾	49½	50¾
300	†Fisk Tire	100	100½	100	100
675	†Hendee Mfg.	34	35½	34	35½
6,000	†Int. M. M.	3¼	3⅝	3	3⅝
5,000	†I. M. M. pf.	12⅜	13¼	12½	13
100	†I. M. M. new w. i.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
100	†Int. Nickel	187	191	187	190
90	†I. S. P. pf.	5	6	4	6
335	Kath. Br. pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Kelly S. Tire	205	205	205	205
60	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
1,500	†L. Tor. Boat	14	15	14	15
210	†L.T.B. 1st pf.	15	*16¼	15	16¼
1,500	Marc. of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Nat. Steel Car	40	45	40	45
700	Riker & Heg.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
300	Savoy Oil	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
525	†Stand. Motors	11	*11	10½	10⅝
85	†S. Co. of Can.	32	33	32	32
400	†St. Jo. Lead	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
2,800	Tri. Film ctfs.	7	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
1,800	Un. C. S. new	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝
3,000	Un. Profit S.	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛
200	U. S. L. & H.	2⅛	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
400	Ventura Con.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1,500	†World Film	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Ill. Pipe Line	158	157	157	— 1
675	Int. Petro'm	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	..
255	Midwest Ref.	40	38	38	+ 1
300	Nat. Transit	33½	32	32	— 2½
60	Prairie O. & G.	412	408	410	..
53	Prairie Pipe L.	180	179	180	+ 1
43	S. Oil of Cal.	308	307	308	+ 1
1	S. Oil of Ky.	278	278	278	+ 7
47	S. Oil of N. J.	450	448	450	+ 2
80	Vacuum Oil	229	228	228	— 2
10	Washing'n Oil.	40	40	40	+ 5

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Wabash, w. i.	10½	10½	10½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Alaska Juneau	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼
500	†Alta Con. Mining Co.	33	33	33	33
15,000	††Amer. Com.	12⅞	13	11½	12
4,300	††Atlanta	27	28½	27	28
4,000	††Big Cotton	4½	4½	3½	4½
900	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,200	††Booth	42	44	42	43
6,500	Braden Copper	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
540	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
500	†Canada Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700	†Cashboy	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
600	Cons. Arizona	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Cons. Nev.-U.	½	½	½	½
1,000	†Diam'd B. B.	2	2	2	2
9,700	†Dome Ext.	28	28	26	28
100	Eagle & B. B.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	††Emma Cop.	33	33	31	33
500	†Florence	43	45	43	45
700	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	†Gold. Merger	17	18	17	18
1,300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11,900	Kennecott Cop.	53	54½	53	54
600	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
16,500	†Kewanaa	28	29	26	27
500	†Lone Star	4	4	4	4
1,000	Magma Copper	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
1,000	McIntyre	46	46	46	46
100	Mines of Am.	2	2	2	2
700	†McK'ley-Dar.	26	26	25	25
87,000	††Mother Lode	45	47	41	44
600	†Nat. Z. & L.	38	39	38	38
500	†Nevada Hills	18	18	15	18
13,500	†Oro	5½	6	5½	5⅞
7,200	††Rex. Con. M.	52	52	50	51
2,000	†Sandstorm K.	8¼	10	8¼	10
500	†Silver Pick	9	9	9	9
700	Stand. Sil.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,800	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
22,000	†Success Min.	92	92	88	89
5,100	†Sugar Pine Co.	23½	24	23¼	23½
100	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
125	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,300	†West E. Con.	56	56	54	54
300	†W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	Dela. & Hud. conv. deb. w. i.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
1,200	Del. & H. rfds.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	†I. M. M., new	80	80	80	80
53,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	172	175	170	175

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. †Unlisted. NOTE—Not reported Saturday—100 Magma at 15.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Central Foundry	10	10¼	10	10¼
Electric Boat	490	515	480	515
Electric Boat pf.	490	515	480	515
Emerson Phonograph	12½	13	12½	13
Franco-Spanish Pat. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	59	63	60	63
Hall Signal	16	17	16	17
I. M. M., n. w. i. pf	63	63	63	65
International Motors	27	29	26	29
Internat. Motors pf.	55	60	55	58
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9¼	9	9¼
New York Transporta.	17	17½	17	17½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13	13½	13	13½
M. Rumely, w. i.	22	23	22	23
Sherman Carbide	5	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	10	14
Sterling Gum	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
U. S. L. & H. Cor. pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛

RAILROADS.

Wabash pf. (a)	33⅝	30½	33½	33
Wabash pf. (b)	20	20½	19½	20½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	38	40	38	42
Caledonia	98	100	97	100
Chile Copper	18	18⅝	18	18¼
Genesee Copper	32	37	32	37
Howe Sound	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Iron Blosson	65	70	67	69
Kerr Lake	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Majestic Mines	40	60	40	60
New Utah Bingham	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Tonopah Extension	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅞
Tri-Bullion	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	1

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s	79	80	79	80

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives	122	128	124	128
Aetna Explosives pf.	74	78	72	78
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	9	11	8	11
Am. & Br. M. Co. pf.	30	37	34	44
Atlas Powder	225	228	225	230
Atlas Powder pf.	93	100	96	99
Bliss (E. W.)	360	380	360	380
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	140	125	135
Can. Explosives	350	360	325	375
Can. Explosives pf.	105	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	23	29	22	28
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	45	50	45	50
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	24	30	27	33
Colt's Arms	565	575	560	580
Driggs-Seabury	112	116	110	120
Du Pont Powder	675	685	678	690
Du Pont Powder pf.	98	102	99	105
Hercules Powder	363	375	373	383
Hercules Powder pf.	103	108	111	115
Hopkins-Allen	52	58	50	60
Hopkins-Allen pf.	93	105	95	105
Lake Torpedo Boat	14	17	..	..
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	113	116
Niles-Bement-Pond pf	98	102	95	105
Savage Arms	290	315	290	310
Submarine Boat	50	61	49	50
Winchester R. A.	2200	2400	2300	2500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Mexican	.42
Alpha Con.	.02	Occidental Con.	.79
Andes	.08	Ophir	.22
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.09
Caledonia	.55	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.06
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.04
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Union Con.	.33
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.13
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	.48⅝
Kentucky Con.	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.80	D'field Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.06
Midway	.10	Florence	.44
Mizpah Ext.	.10	G'dfield Con. M.	1.30
Montana	.28	G'dfield Merger	.18
North Star	.11	G'df'd Kewanas	.30
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½
Tonopah Merger	.35	Lone Star	.04
Victor	.27	Silver Pick	.07
West End	.55	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.27	Rochester Mines	.26
Booth	.43	Round Mountain	.42
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Comb. Fraction	.08	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO.

Dr. J'pot	9	Isabella	16
Elkton	25½	Jackpot	6½
El Paso	80	McKinney	36
Findlay	3¾	Portland	150
Golden Cy.	176	Vindicator	155
Gold Dol.	⅛	Rav. B. H.	3
Gold Sov.	5⅛		

GAIN IN SMELTER SURPLUS.

President Guggenheim Optimistic as to Business Outlook.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, for the six months ended June 30, had gross earnings of $6,757,353, a decrease of $24,901. The net income was $5,433,062, a decrease of $6,030. Fixed charges were less, however, and there was left as a surplus from the six months' operation after paying dividend on the preferred stock, a total of $2,015,081, an increase of $58,367. This surplus was equal to 4.30 per cent. earned on the $50,000,000 common stock against 3.91 per cent. for the corresponding period in the previous year. The cash on hand, due largely to the decrease in the company's stock of metals on hand, increased $11,114,600 in the six months.

Daniel Guggenheim, President of the company, said in the report:

"The income of the company during the first portion of the year, was affected unfavorably by the continued lack of earnings from the properties in Mexico, and also by the decreased production of ores in this country, due to the low prices caused by the European war. So far as the buisenss of the company in this country is concerned, this situation has been overcome, and at the present time the works of the company in the United States are running to their full capacity."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
66	Ahmeek	98½	99	98½	99
2,118	Alaska	34⅝	34⅝	34	34½
440	Am. Zinc	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾
10	Anaconda	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅝
110	Ariz. Com.	8½	8½	8¼	8⅜
953	Butte & Sup.	66½	67	66⅜	66⅝
170	Cal. & Ariz.	62¼	62½	61⅝	62⅛
15	Cal. & Hecla	545	545	540	543
161	Copper Range	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54⅛
15	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅜
10	East Butte	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
65	Franklin	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
70	Granby	82	82	82	82
70	Greene Can.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
196	Hancock	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
95	Isle Royale	25	26⅜	25	26⅜
125	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	Lake	13	13	13	13
50	La Salle	6	6	6	6
10	Mohawk	71	71	71	71
190	New Arc.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
340	New Idria	9	9	9	9
15	Niplssing	6	6	6	6
60	North Butte	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	Old Colony	5	5	5	5.00
35	Old Dominion	53⅛	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
10	Pond Creek	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
25	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
70	Shattuck	24½	24½	24½	24½
35	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6	6
35	St. Mary	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	Sup. & B.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
80	Superior Cop.	26	26	26	26
40	Tamarack	53	53	52½	52½
100	U. S. Smelt	40	40¼	40	40¼
10	U. S. Smelt pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
375	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
10	Utah Con.	12	12	12	12
10	Utah Cop.	66	66	66	66
100	Winona	3	3	3	3
20	Wolverine	56¼	56¼	56½	56½

RAILROADS.

27	Boston & Alb.	184	186	184	186
42	Boston Elev.	79	79	78	78
16	Boston & Me.	25	25	25	25
1	Boston & Me. pf.	38	38	38	38
10	Boston & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
23	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
220	Mass. Elec.	8½	9	8½	9
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	44	44	43¾	43¾
90	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68	67	68
10	Union Pacific	120½	120½	120½	120½
2	W. End St. Ry.	65	65	64½	64½
10	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	60½	60½	60½	60½
8	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	95	96½	95	96½
100	Amoskeag	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
16	Amoskeag pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
67	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
22	Am. Sugar	109⅜	109⅜	109	109
94	Am. Sugar pf.	114⅜	115	114¼	114¾
191	Am. T. & T.	123¾	123⅝	123	123½
20	Am. Woolen	42¼	42¼	42½	42½
40	Am. Wool. ctfs.	44	44	44	44
133	Am. W. ctfs. pf.	94	94¾	94	94¼
825	A., G. & W. I.	16⅞	17	15½	16⅞
530	A., G. & W. I. pf.	31	32	31	32
21	Edison	238	238	237	237
42	Gen. Electric	170	172¼	170	172¼
26	Mass. Gas	90¼	90¼	90	90
1	Mass. Gas. pf.	87	87	87	87
25	Pullman	159½	160	159½	160
90	Swift	119¼	119¼	118¾	119¼
58	Torrington	35	35	35	35
182	United Fruit	134	135	134	135
189	Un. Shoe Mach.	49½	50	49½	50
58	U. Shoe M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
1,958	U. S. Steel	74⅞	75⅜	74⅝	75⅛
288	Ventura Oil	13	13	10½	10½
30	Western Union	75⅝	76	75⅝	76

BONDS.

$100	Am. T. & T. 4½s	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	G. & W. I. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.90	La Rose	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.12	.13	Majestic	.45	.47
Bingham	7½	7¾	McK-Dar.	.23	.27
Begole	..	1⅜	Mex Met.	.21	.23
Boston Ely	.29	.28	Mines of A	2½	2⅝
Butte & L.	.31	.32	N Baltic	3⅜	3¼
Calaveras	1⅜	1¾	N Cornelia	9¾	10
Chief Con.	.93	.95	Nev-Doug.	.65	.72
Con Ariz.	.75	.85	Old D Rots	7½	8
Con Cop.	1½	2	Ohio Cop.	.10	.14
Cortez	.40	.50	Oneco	.99	1
Cal Corbin	.04	.05	Riker-H.	5⅞	6½
Crown Res	.32	.40	Stew Min.	1¼	1¼
Davis-D.	1¼	1⅝	Verde	6⅞	6⅞
E & B.	1⅝	1¾	Utah Min.	9⅛	9⅝
First N C.	2¾	2¼	Tono Bel.	3⅝	4⅛
G'dfield ..	1¼	1⅝	Tono Min.	5⅝	6
Houghton.	2¾	3	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	.65	.70			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Am. Radiator	360	360	360	360
20	Booth Fish	39	39	39	39
30	Booth Fish. pf.	79	79	79	79
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	77	77	77	77
1,155	Chi. Rys. S. 2	19¾	20	19¾	20
130	Com. Edison	136	136½	136	136½
15	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
50	Goodrich	63½	63½	63½	63½
10	Kan. C. Ry. & Light ctfs.	27	27	27	27
40	Montgomery pf.	112	112	112	112
15	Quaker Oats	255	255	255	255
50	Sears-Roebuck	155½	155½	154	155
270	Stewart War'r.	65½	65½	65½	65½
170	Swift & Co.	118⅝	119	118⅝	118⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
23,000	Com. Edison 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼
5,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	90¼	90½	90¼	90¾
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Railways	24½	24½	24½	24½
200	Baldwin Loco.	79½	80	79½	80
12	Baldwin L. pf.	106	106	106	106
8,881	Cambria Steel	64	65	64	64¾
10	C. R. I. & P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
2,271	El. Stor. Bat.	73	74¼	73	74½
270	Erie	29¾	30½	29¾	30¼
200	Erie 1st pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
9,790	Lake Sup. Corp.	11¼	12	11	11¾
74	Lehigh Valley	71⅜	72¼	71⅜	72¼
140	L. V. Tran. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜
125	Pennsylvania	64⅝	65	64½	65
100	Phila. Co.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
11	Ph. Co. cum. pf.	43¼	43½	43½	43½
533	Phila. Elec.	24⅞	25	24⅝	25
25	Phila. Rap. Tr.	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
1,160	Phil. R. T. ctfs.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
240	Reading	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞
710	Tono. Mining	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
146	Union Trac.	86⅜	87	86¼	86½
80	Un. Gas Imp.	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾
3,235	U. S. Steel	74⅝	75⅞	74⅝	75⅝
175	Warw'k I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Westm'd Coal	64	64	64	64

BONDS.

$1,000	City 4s, 1948	109½	100½	100¼	100½
10,000	Keystone Tel. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
25,000	Lake Sup. in. 5s	30	30	28½	29
21,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾
100	Phila. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101¾
7,000	Span.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Read.-J. C. 4s	92	92	92	92

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Sewer P.	17	17	17	17
25	Am. W. G. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100¾
433	A. W. G. M.	20	20	19¾	19¾
10	A.W.G.M. pf.	90	90	90	90
540	Col. G. & E.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
25	Cru. St. pf.	105	105	105	105
113	Ind. B. pf.	14⅝	14½	14⅜	14½
30	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
710	Nat. Firepfg.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
165	N. Firepg. pf.	23	23	23	23
100	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
370	Pitts. Coal.	33½	33½	33¼	33⅜
40	Pitts. Pt. Gl.	108	108	108	108
445	Pure Oil	16⅞	17	16⅜	17
100	Un. Sw. & S.	107	107	107	107
20	U. S. Steel	75¼	75¼	75⅝	75¼

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AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on October 1, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record September 24, 1915, and on October 15, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record October 9, 1915.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

COTTON PRICES RISE ABOUT $1.50 A BALE

Market Stimulated by New Orleans Report, Which States Crop Has Deteriorated.

DAMAGE BY BOLL WEEVILS

Farmers Inclined to Sell Freely at Present Level—Liverpool Cables Strong.

Cotton moved up to new high levels yesterday, with the advance over Saturday's closing ranging from 29 to 34 points. The greatest strength was reflected in the late position. The tone of the market at the close was strong and prices were at the highest level of the session.

The buying was largely of speculative character, as it has been throughout the advance. This seems to get on the nerves of some of the old-line spot dealers, who appear to take the view that the movements in the contract market should await developments in the market for actual cotton. This is a quite natural view to take, considering the fact that speculation usually discounts events before they have developed wholly.

One item which stimulated buying was the report of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, which stated in its monthly crop report that with rare exception very serious deterioration had occurred. In some sections dry weather and in others excessive rainfall were held to be responsible for the decline in condition. Complaints of damage by boll weevils were received. Farmers were said to be inclined to sell rather freely around the present level, but the deficiency in the yield and the assurance of adequate financial facilities doubtless will bring about a widespread holding movement.

Wires were received from various sections of the South stating that spot cotton was strong. One Arkansas message stated that wagon receipts were bringing 10 cents and upward and many farmers were refusing 10 cents and hauling their cotton home. A message from Columbus, Ga., stated that farmers from South Alabama and North Florida reported that boll weevils had practically destroyed their crops.

The market started on a moderate advance over Saturday's closing in response to strong Liverpool cables. The undertone was steady throughout the whole session, and spinners were reported to be buying October and December contracts to cover forward engagements in the yarn markets.

The strength of the market, as well as the prevalence of crop complaints, seem all the more remarkable in view of the splendid weather which has prevailed during the last week or ten days.

Liverpool cabled: "Rather more hedge selling; India principal buyer on belief American crop deteriorating and other crops small."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 10 to 37 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points advance, 10.35 for middling. Sales, 105 bales. Futures closed strong.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.45	10.15	10.41@10.45	10.12@10.13
Dec.	10.80	10.49	10.78@10.80	10.45@10.46
Jan.	10.97	10.67	10.96@10.97	10.64@10.65
March	11.26	10.96	11.25@11.26	10.94@
May	11.54	11.22	11.54@11.56	11.20@11.20
July	11.72	11.37	11.71@11.73	11.35@11.37

Total sales for the day, 25,952 bales. Last year, 8,505 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,071	1,282	588
Galveston	9,626	6,873	4,128
Mobile	280	242	614
Charleston	1,606	208	500
Savannah	9,000	...	2,161
Wilmington	826	67	154
Norfolk	1,414	...	529

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,721	1,068	2,437
Memphis	234	141	905
St. Louis	387	...	181
Houston	15,672	9,560	11,097

Exports, 900 bales. Total thus far this season, 228,784 bales. Total last season, 31,132 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
709	Galveston ...10.25	137,036	51,298
3,950	New Orleans... 10.26@	326,829	48,548
25	Mobile 9.75	12,910	4,560
4,114	Savannah .... .09¾	97,511	20,882
——	Charleston .... .09¾	44,621	3,941
——	Wilmington .... .09¾	29,396	7,806
101	Norfolk 9.75	38,099	15,999
——	Augusta 9.63	71,501	19,934
900	Memphis 9.88	56,524	16,381
625	St. Louis ..... .09¾	10,050	15,813
4,281	Houston 10.25	84,071	42,595

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was an active demand business in spot cotton with middling one point decline at 611d. Sales, 15,000. Receipts, 7,111, American, nil. Market closed strong.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$2,131,310	+$166,606
Six roads	4,388,463	— 220,733
Total (15 roads)	6,519,773	— 54,127

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for August—

	1915.	1914.	Year.
Gross	$110,559	$116,977	$123,581
Net	22,209	26,067	19,728
Def. aft. chgs.	1,196	*2,466	4,988
2 mos. gross.	202,585	231,548	237,880
Net	19,352	43,657	34,390
Def. aft. chgs.	26,224	3,591	14,014

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO for the six months ended June 30—

*Earnings, &c.	5,234,925	5,462,094	5,200,718
Earnings from mining prop.	767,469	614,727	867,007
Other earn. & income	754,959	705,433	603,891
Gross income	6,757,353	6,782,254	6,671,611
Taxes	71,480	74,329	54,578
Admin exp.	449,106	470,925	434,984
Research and exper. exp.	23,492	30,390	44,955
Appro. for dep. and amor.	779,618	764,918	588,200
Total deduc.	1,323,691	1,340,562	1,123,717
Net income	5,433,662	5,441,692	5,548,894
Int. and disc't.	413,681	475,000	475,000
Pref. divs.	3,004,900	3,010,000	3,010,000
Balance	2,015,087	1,956,692	2,063,894
Com. divs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Misc. profit & loss adj.	.....	.....	46,000
Surplus for 6 months	1,015,081	956,692	1,017,894
Prev. surplus	19,510,058	18,495,948	16,759,402
Total surplus	20,525,140	10,542,635	17,777,296

*Earnings of smelting and refining plants and industries immediately dependent on their operations, less ordinary repairs and replacements.

UNITED PAPERBOARD CO. for the year ended May 29—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	381,331	508,406	127,105
Repairs, &c.	142,235	163,500	21,265
Tax., Insur., & exp.	95,329	85,069	*10,260
Net	143,736	259,835	116,099
Other income	4,598	7,522	2,926
Total income	148,332	267,357	119,025
Interest	35,876	35,789	*107
Net profit	112,456	231,568	119,132
Depreciation	90,000	90,000	.....
Surplus	22,457	141,589	119,132

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE for July—

Gross	68,051	65,539	*2,512
Net after tax.	25,416	25,467	51
Bal. after bond int.	18,497	19,082	585
Surp. after note int.	12,497	13,082	585
12 mos. gross.	883,085	791,616	*91,469
Net after tax.	365,164	287,761	*77,403
Bal. after bond int.	285,376	225,626	*59,750
Sur. after note int.	213,376	153,626	*59,750

*Deficit.

INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

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THOSE TEA CONTAINERS.

Effort to Overturn Decision as to Intermediate Coverings.

Importers recently successful before the Board of General Appraisers in protests dealing with the classification under the present tariff of tea coverings probably will be under the necessity of again defending their claims. The board followed a decision made by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the test case of the Wright & Graham Company, the general understanding being that the issue was settled. This decision held in part that, where there were intermediate coverings of tea in packages of less than five pounds each, it was these intermediate containers upon which duty was to be assessed under Paragraph 627.

The contention of the Treasury Department has been that duty should be paid on the larger containers, often of an elaborate character, holding the smaller or "intermediate" coverings containing the tea. The department has been very unwilling to let the court decision stand and become the general practice. The matter was referred to Assistant Attorney General Hanson, who reported to the department that the Government can make up a new case with a more complete record, which it is thought may convince the board and the court that a mistake was made in the recent test case. Assistant Secretary Peters has directed Mr. Hanson to apply to the court for a review of the Wright & Graham decision.

It is understood that importers who were about to receive large refunds under the court's decision are considerably disturbed at the prospect of having to renew the litigation if the Government's application is granted.

LOWER REDISCOUNT RATE.

Reserve Board Takes Action to Help Finance the Fall Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Federal Reserve Board today indicated the course it would follow in its efforts to finance the various crops this Fall, when it announced that it had approved for the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank a rediscount rate of 3 per cent. on commodity paper. This class of paper was defined in a statement issued on Sept. 3 as promissory notes of not more than ninety days' maturity secured by warehouse receipts of non-perishable commodities, like cotton and certain grains.

In that statement it was explained that the board intended to adopt a plan whereby the borrowing farmers could get money at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent., including all commissions. It is supposed that under a rediscount rate of 3 per cent., the member banks of the Philadelphia district could lend money at 4 per cent., so that the cost of loans to farmers would be considerably under the 6 per cent. limit fixed by the board.

An indication of the special consideration to be given commodity paper was contained in the further announcement this afternoon that on paper of only ten days' maturity the board had approved a rediscount rate of 3½ per cent. for the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank.

TO HEAR EARLES' TROUBLES.

Divorce Suit Against "Affinity Earle's" Brother Goes to Referee.

The suit for a divorce begun in June last by Valerie Damon De Bloise Earle against William Pitt Stryker Earle, brother of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, will be heard by Charles M. Russell, who was appointed yesterday as a referee by Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court. The Earles were married in 1905 and lived happily until shortly before she sued, when she learned, she said, that her husband, like his brother, was susceptible to the blandishments of affinities. There was one affinity of whom she especially complained, but the name could not be learned because the papers in the suit were sealed.

When the defendant's brother Ferdinand was having trouble with his love affairs in 1911 the defendant in the present suit spoke vigorously in his defense, saying among other things:

"Many men have been married more times than my brother and nobody has said anything about it. That is as it should be. Who is fitted to say just how many times a man may wed with propriety? The trouble grew out of the word 'affinity.' If it hadn't been for that the newspapers wouldn't have made such a fuss over the matter."

Mr. Earle lives at the Phi Gamma Delta Club, 34 West Forty-fourth Street. His Brooklyn address is given as the Vitagraph Company, Flatbush.

POSTAL AGAIN CUTS LEASED WIRE RATE

Newspapers to Pay $2.50 a Mile at Night—Rate Was $10 Before Aug. 1.

IT WAS HALVED 6 WEEKS AGO

Western Union Met Cut Then—Reduction Means Better Service to Smaller Papers.

Charles C. Adams, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, announced yesterday that the Postal would again cut in two its rates for wires leased by the press at night, making the rate $2.50 per mile a year.

On Aug. 1 Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal, announced that the rate, which was then $10 a mile a year, would be cut in half. On Aug. 7 the Western Union took a similar step, reducing the press leased wire rate to $5 a mile a year.

A Chicago newspaper, which has a leased wire to its New York office, paid approximately $10,000 a year for it under the old rate, but will have to pay under this new rate only $2,500 a year. The announcement sent out by Mr. Adams yesterday was as follows:

Clarence H. Mackay, the President of the Postal Telegraph - Cable Company, announces that the company has made a second reduction in the leased wire rate for the press at night, this second reduction being one-half of the present rate. This second reduction now makes the night rate one-fourth of what it was sixty days ago. Mr. Mackay in making the announcement said:

"Our wires are idle at night, and so we can afford to transmit news freely and cheaply. We have decided to do so. The whole public will get the benefit."

Whether the Western Union would meet this cut could not be learned last night. At the Western Union offices it was said that the further cut was a surprise, and that no hint of the intentions of officials of that company had been received.

The new cut will mean a great saving in the telegraph bills of the large morning papers of the United States. Further than that, it will in all probability mean that many smaller papers which hitherto could not afford wires to big news centres, will now be able to install them.

The most obvious result appears to be that a great many morning newspapers in smaller cities will now establish leased wires to New York and Washington. It will mean a reduction in the cost of maintaining The Associated Press and other news services, and probably a considerable extension of service.

The night rate to press associations was formerly $12 a mile, against $10 a mile to individual newspapers. The Associated Press at the beginning of this year leased 28,000 miles of wire at a cost of $336,000 a year for night use. If the Western Union follows the example of the Postal and The Associated Press gets full advantage of the cut, this would mean that the night use of the 28,000 miles of wire would cost it here after $84,000, or a saving of $252,000 over the rate paid before Aug. 1.

The benefit of this cut will be reaped exclusively by morning newspapers. No reductions have been announced in the rate for day wires leased to the press. The present rate for day press wires is $20 or eight times the new rate announced by the Postal Telegraph Company for leased night press wires.

The reason for this is that morning newspapers lease the right to use at night wires which have been used during the day for commercial business. The commercial business is heavy in the daytime and light at night, so that most wires leased at night by the morning newspapers would idle after 6 o'clock, unless they were so leased.

The move on the part of the Postal Telegraph Company is for the purpose of creating new business for itself in a field in which the Western Union has predominated. The Postal Telegraph Company now leases 75,000 miles of wire. The leased mileage of the Western Union is much larger. The Associated Press, for instance, leases 24,000 miles from the Western Union and 4,000 from the Postal. The promptness of the Western Union in meeting the previous cut is thought to mean that it will make an energetic fight to retain its business, and that it is likely to lower its rate again.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The very active demand for cash wheat which has developed recently has resulted in a very nervous and feverish market, with traders more or less bewildered regarding probable future developments. At the outset yesterday there was a decline of ¾c to 1¼c under quite aggressive selling on the theory that last week's big advance had weakened the technical position and that the market was no longer in a position to be influenced by hedging operations. The visible supply in the United States increased 806,000 bushels, against an increase of 656,000 bushels last week and an increase of 755,000 bushels last year. Prices advanced 2¼c to 3¼c from the early decline, but toward the close lost part of the gain, and final quotations were ⅜c to ⅝c above Saturday's close. The local market was strong. No. 2 red quoted at $1.20¼; No. 2 hard, $1.20½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Duluth, $1.03¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, all lake and rail.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	....	....	1.12	1.13	1.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	1.01¼	98	99¾	99¼	1.08¾
December	96¾	94¼	95¾	95	1.12¼
May	99¾	97⅝	98⅝	98¼	1.20

CORN.

The continuation of hot, forcing weather over practically the entire corn belt, and the fact that the crop is making unusual strides for this time of year, caused increased selling pressure in the corn market, and prices were weak, despite the strength in wheat, closing at ¾@1c net decline. The visible supply in the United States decreased 149,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 645,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	72	71½	71¾	72⅝	77⅝
December	57	56¼	56⅜	57½	72¾
May	57⅞	57½	57½	58½	75⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, and prices were barely steady, closing net unchanged to ⅜c lower. Receipts were liberal at interior points, and the visible supply increased 2,351,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,309,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; new No. 3 white was quoted at 40½c, and new No. 4 white 39½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	37	36¼	36⅜	36¾	47⅞
December	36¾	36	36⅛	36⅛	51
May	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝	54⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive, with operations confined principally to pork, which was steady in absence of selling pressure. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000; estimated for Tuesday, 13,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 33,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
October	....	....	8.00	8.02	9.15
January	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57	9.82
Ribs—					
October	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.92	11.35
January	8.35	8.32	8.32	8.30	10.67
Pork—					
October	12.20	12.27	12.30	12.20	17.50
January	14.95	14.92	14.95	14.97	20.30

COFFEE.

Total sales in the coffee market yesterday were only 2,250 bags and, after opening at 3 to 4 points decline, the market ruled quiet, closing easy under very moderate selling, and final prices were 1 to 8 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.14	6.14	6.13@6.15	6.14
October	..	..	6.13@6.15	6.17
November	....	....	6.14@6.16	6.20
December	6.19	6.16	6.15@6.18	6.23
January	....	....	6.20@6.21	6.28
February	....	....	6.25@6.26	6.33
March	6.34	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.37
April	....	....	6.35@6.36	6.42
May	6.44	6.40	6.40@6.41	6.47
June	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.52
July	..	..	6.50@6.51	6.57

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again firm and higher, closing at 2 to 9 points net advance. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.05@6.20	6.01
September	....	....	6.05@6.15	5.98
October	6.16	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.02
November	6.14	6.10	6.11@6.12	6.02
December	6.15	6.10	6.13@6.15	6.07
January	6.19	6.15	6.23@6.24	6.16
February	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.27
March	6.40	6.35	6.38@6.39	6.36
April	6.49	6.48	6.49@6.50	6.42

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures ruled quiet throughout the day, total sales amounting to 1,900 tons, and prices were lower, closing at 2 to 3 points net decline. Traders were inclined to be apathetic, but sentiment leaned a little to the bear side, owing to the easier tone to the refined market, the dullness in raws, and owing to evidences of the effect of increased offerings of beet sugar. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.40	3.40	3.40@3.41	3.48
October	3.40	3.40	3.40@3.41	3.42
November	3.25	3.25	3.25@3.26	3.27
December	3.14	3.14	3.13@3.15	3.15
January	....	....	3.03@3.05	3.05
February	....	....	3.03@3.05	3.05
March	..	..	3.03@3.05	3.05
April	..	..	3.04@3.06	3.07
May	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.08
June	..	..	3.06@3.08	3.09
July	..	..	3.07@3.09	3.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,163 packages. Fresh stock came in rather slowly, and while general trade was quiet, prices made no further quotable change. The feeling was barely steady on most grades of creamery and rather easy on renovated, ladles, and packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 25½c; higher scoring, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22¼@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 21@23c; renovated, extra, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20¼c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,060 cases. The market opened with a moderate trading, and although receipts were light, there was an ample offering of most grades. The highest qualities of fresh gathered are firm with demand for all the stock available. Lower grades are moving rather slowly in competition with storage eggs. The latter are held firmly, although the movement is tributary in the Summer months. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are scarce and firmer; undergrades, quiet and freely offered at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, Pennsylvania, 28¼@29½c; extra firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds and poorer, 19@22c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry nearby, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21½@23c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; State, Penn. and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; ordinary to good, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@33c; Western, gathered whites, 26@30c; State, Pennsylvania, henery browns, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

HINTS AT PERJURY SCHOOL.

Prosecutor Accused by Lawyer for Indianapolis Mayor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—A sensation was sprung by the defense this afternoon in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, who is charged with fraud in the last election, when M. A. Ryan, in outlining the Mayor's case, asserted that the defense would prove that "a training school for perjurers was conducted in Chicago by agents of the Prosecutor's office." Attorney Ryan began his speech after Prosecutor A. J. Rucker completed his opening statement for the State. Rucker's speech occupied more than eleven hours.

"David S. Masterson, a crook, employed by an agent of the Prosecutor's office, went to Chicago and advertised for men to come to Indianapolis and testify in this case," asserted Ryan. "He conducted a training school for perjurers there, gave them descriptions of Bell, Tom Taggart, and others; pointed out on a map of Indianapolis the location of hotels and voting places, and gave them contracts promising them immunity and protecting them from arrest.

"These men were to tell a story on the witness stand like this: 'They were brought to Indianapolis on election day and taken to the Denison Hotel, where they were inspected by Taggart and Fred Barrett, the Democratic County Chairman, and pronounced O. K. Thence they were taken to Democratic headquarters and passed upon by Mayor Bell, who told them to go out and vote as often as they could. They received a check for each vote cast and these were cashed later.'"

The attorney said these men were taken from Chicago about ten days ago by a roundabout way to a camp on the Ohio River and kept there until last week, when they were brought to Indianapolis. They remained here until Friday and then went to Chicago.

"I don't know where they are today, but I probably will be able to give that information to the jury tomorrow," Attorney Ryan said. "Whether the State will now use these perjured witnesses I cannot say."

DENIES CALLING WIFE A PIG.

De Carrillo, Orchid Grower, Blames Daughter for Domestic Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—An order of Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court was filed at White Plains today in which he declines to award alimony pending trial, but allows $150 counsel fees, in the separation action brought by Mrs. Maria A. De Carrillo against Luis F. De Carrillo of Orienta Point on the Sound, who is noted as an orchid grower. Justice Tompkins finds that the plaintiff has the orchid business and the real estate in her name, and is in control of both, so that the alimony is not necessary for her support.

Mrs. De Carrillo in her affidavit asserts that her husband is a native of Colombia, South America, and that there the people believe a wife should be under the control of her husband. This is to substantiate her charge of cruel and inhuman treatment.

De Carrillo says that his daughter, Mrs. Roberta Putnam, is to blame for his marital troubles, and in his affidavit sets forth:

"If it were not for the interference of my said daughter there would be bliss in my family, as had been heretofore."

He denies that women are treated badly in his country, and says the Colombians are highly cultured people. He was a lawyer in his native land. He denies that he ever called his wife and family such names as "pigs" and "dogs." He recalls, however, that he did say one of them ought to be bridled like a pig, but that since pigs cannot be bridled he should have said like a mule. He also declares that one daughter is the black sheep of the family.

GIRLS IN FALLING ELEVATOR.

Two Injured in Sudden Descent of Six Stories.

A passenger elevator in the Columbia Building, at 29 Broadway, containing the operator and a dozen girl stenographers fell from the sixth floor to the basement yesterday afternoon.

Two of the girls were injured. They were Alice Melendi of 285 Macon Street, Brooklyn, who suffered contusions of the left leg and shock, and Clara De Gomar of 78 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, with contusions of the back.

Miss De Gomar declined medical attention and went home. Miss Melendi was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

The elevator was run by Julius Pressman when it fell. The passengers screamed and all were badly shaken up, but they were helped from the car promptly by employes of the building. Just what caused the elevator to fall could not be learned.

THINK WOMAN LIES DEAD.

Neighbors Fear Long-Closed House Holds a Mystery.

Neighbors of Mrs. Greismeier, whose home at 82 Kingsland Avenue, Corona, has been closed for several months, are alarmed because no sign of life has been seen about the house for three months, and they fear she is lying dead in the place.

The police say they will not enter the place unless ordered to do so by the Coroner. Two daughters of Mrs. Greismeier living in Manhattan have been to the house on several occasions, and they feel that something has happened to their mother.

Mrs. Greismeier was married a second time about a year ago. The husband is living in College Point, it is said. He visited her house several times and told neighbors of Mrs. Greismeier that he did not know her whereabouts.

MRS. TATUM'S SUIT STOPPED

Her Husband's New Action for Divorce to be Tried Soon.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 13.—The suit for separation brought by Mrs. Mary J. Tatum, formerly of Great Neck, against John C. Tatum, the New York cotton goods dealer, was stricken from the court docket today on motion of J. C. McChristie of Mirabeau L. Towns's office. Mr. Towns appeared for Mr. Tatum in the divorce proceedings which were brought by Mr. Tatum and decided against him.

No representative of Mrs. Tatum appeared to oppose the motion to dismiss the separation suit. Justice Jaycox allowed the motion, and Mr. McChristie asked that an early day be set for the trial of the new action for divorce instituted by Mr. Tatum. The case will be tried soon.

It is said in Mineola that when Mrs. Tatum a few months ago gave up the Great Neck place and stopped her active fight she received $100,000 for her release of dower.

AARON J. LEVY RESIGNS.

Quits Municipal Court Bench to be Counsel for Garment Makers.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Aaron J. Levy, whose Summer home is near here, announced today that he had mailed his resignation as a Municipal Judge to Mayor Mitchel of New York City.

Judge Levy will become counsel for the Garment Makers of America.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
American Public Utilities Company
Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1915. Transfer Books will not close.

KELSEY, BREWER & CO.
Operators
September 11, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

Ohio Telephone Preferred Stock

Margin of Earnings Over Dividends, 100%—Common Stock at 25 and Earning 5%.

This article is intended to call the attention of investors seeking an entirely safe investment to the 7% preferred stock of the OHIO STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY, which is quoted at par to 101¼, and is listed on the Stock Exchanges in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus. This investment is not dependent upon any one locality, but draws its earnings from local telephone companies in Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Akron, Youngstown, and Canton, seven of the largest cities in the State, and in addition thereto the long distance lines known as the United States Telephone Company, covering the entire State of Ohio, and embracing more than 30,000 miles of wire and serving 64 distinct telephone exchanges.

PROPERTIES OWNED.

The Ohio State Telephone Company is a consolidation of the following companies:

The United States Telephone Company (Long Distance.)
The Cuyahoga Telephone Company.
The Columbus Citizens' Telephone Company.
The Toledo Home Telephone Company.
The Home Telephone Company of Dayton.
Akron People's Telephone Company.
The Washington Home Telephone Company.
The London Home Telephone Company.
The Youngstown Telephone Company.
The Columbiana County Telephone Company.
The Zanesville Telephone and Telegraph Company.
The Findlay Home Telephone Company.
The Lancaster Telephone Company.
The Massillon Telephone Company.
The Citizens' Telephone and Message Company of Fostoria.
The Star County Telephone Company.

The capitalization of the company is extremely conservative, considering the magnitude of its properties and the volume of business transacted. The capitalization is as follows:

Underlying bonds (closed mortgages)	$8,407,100
New consolidated mortgage bonds	5,000,000
Seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock	4,972,225
Common stock	5,205,875
Total	$23,585,200

In recommending the preferred stock as an investment, which is accepted as a standard security and recognized as such by leading bankers in the State of Ohio, we call the attention to two very important features:

1. The financial condition of the company. Many companies show big earnings, but have large floating debts which are a menace to the permanency of dividends. The Ohio State Telephone Company has no floating debt, but on the other hand has a surplus of over $500,000, all of which is in cash.

2. The record of earnings established by this company show an unusually large surplus over and above all fixed charges, and the ability of the company to pay its preferred dividends at least twice over, thereby paving the way for dividends on the common stock.

The financial statement of the company as of June 30, just published, is a remarkable showing. The current assets include over $1,000,000 cash in bank, and half as much more in accounts receivable, etc. On the other hand, the current liabilities of the company are only $245,000, and its deferred liabilities, reserves for depreciation, as well as its surplus of nearly $600,000, are all covered by actual cash or current assets in its treasury.

The statement as of June 30 follows:

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital stock	$10,178,100.00	Fixed investments, plant, real estate, &c.	$22,989,055.75
Bonds	13,407,100.00	Current assets, including cash, accounts receivable, &c.	1,543,759.42
Current liabilities	244,941.70	Sinking fund	429,804.55
Taxes and interest, not due	156,750.03	Deferred items	39,541.12
Reserves	436,302.17		
Surplus	578,966.94		
Total liabilities	$25,002,160.84	Total assets	$25,002,160.84

The advantages which Ohio State Telephone securities possess over other investments is no doubt appreciated by my readers who are familiar with the growth and development of the independent telephone movement in Ohio. The earnings are drawn from so many diverse sources that a local condition which would affect corporations in a particular community and probably interfere with the payment of dividends is obviated in this case by the breadth of its diversified business. Not only that, but the telephone is working all the time, night and day, 365 days in the year.

The corporation dates from July 23, 1914, and in order to prove our contention of the intrinsic value of the preferred stock as an investment, as well as the common stock as a desirable speculative investment, which we claim will double in value within the next 12 months, we should be able to prove conclusively not what the company will probably earn or its estimated earnings over a future period, but base our argument upon the actual record of earnings made over a sufficient period to confirm our statements.

The earnings from July 23, 1914, to June 30, 1915, follow:	
Total revenue	$2,879,353.57
Expenses, including taxes and insurance	1,813,349.54
Net income	$1,066,004.03
Interest on bonds	486,759.23
Net earnings	$579

940,000 CHILDREN RETURN TO SCHOOL

40,000 to 50,000 to Go on Part Time—Erasmus Turns Away 1,400, Due to an Error.

GARY PLAN CHECK IN BRONX

Widow of Charles Becker Resumes Duties as Teacher—Henrietta Rodman Is Reinstated.

Nearly 800,000 pupils began the new school year yesterday morning in the elementary, high, and training schools of the city's five boroughs. It was estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 children would be put on part time. The Catholic schools and colleges also resumed work yesterday, adding about 140,000 to the number of the school attendance. There are 205 Catholic elementary schools in New York, of which 72 are in Manhattan, 28 in the Bronx, 97 in Brooklyn and Queens, and 8 in Richmond.

City Supt. William H. Maxwell, who was taken ill in April, was not able to be at his office yesterday. It is expected he will return to his duties about Oct. 1. John H. Walsh is the Acting City Superintendent.

The congestion was greatest in the Bronx. John H. Denbigh, Principal of the Morris High School, in that borough, said that the total registration for the school would probobly be about 4,800, which will be from 450 to 600 more than last season. The seating capacity of the school is 2,328, and two sessions a day are held.

Twelve schools in the Bronx were to have put into operation the Gary (Ind.) plan of complete double sessions and a longer school day. Until the additions to four of these schools and necessary alterations in eight of the others are completed it will not be possible to provide the broader opportunities for shop and science instruction.

Principals of the Bronx schools were unable to give an estimate of the registration because of the failure of many of the Jewish children to be registered on the registration days. Last Thursday and Friday were Jewish holidays. Principals and teachers had the double task yesterday of registering pupils and getting the schools in order for the new term.

Some Districts Normal.

Dr. Simon Hirsdansky, Principal of Public School 4, Fulton Avenue and 173d Street, one of the largest schools in the Bronx, said he was unable yesterday to give the enrollment figures. His school is one of those which was selected in which to try the Gary plan. The building will not be ready for the introduction of that plan for at least a year, when a new school building at Washington Avenue and 174th Street will have been erected. This new building will be constructed with shops of various kinds in accordance with the ideas of William Wirt, City Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind. When completed it will be used in co-operation with Public School 4.

One school, No. 28, at Tremont and Anthony Avenues and Mt. Hope Place, of which Lewis A. Beardsley is Principal, was actually ready for the beginning of the Gary plan. Public School 42, at Washington and Wendover Avenues, and Public School 3, at Third Avenue and 160th Street, will be ready at the end of this month.

Schools on the west side of Manhattan showed a normal registration. In Harlem and on the east side the increase in registration was not appreciably higher than normal. The registration at Public School 57, 115th Street, near Lexington Avenue, showed a registration of 3,200 to 3,300. Public School 27, one of the new school buildings of the east side, at 207 East Forty-first Street, showed a registration of 2,000 to 2,500.

In Public School 91, Forsyth and Stanton Streets, there are about 2,600 children registered. Miss Emma Sylvester, the Principal, said that the Italian element constituted one-third of the entire number. At Public School 23, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, of which Joseph D. Reardon is Principal, there was an increase of about 100 pupils. Some 2,200 children attend this school. It has about 200 Chinese children. Public School 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue, opened with an increased registration of 60 over that of last year.

Shortage in Teachers.

The opening of the schools brought with it the reinstatement of Henrietta Rodman, the Wadleigh High School teacher, who was suspended by the Board of Education for writing a letter to The Tribune on the mother-teacher question. Mrs. Helen L. Becker, widow of the late Lieutenant Charles Becker, returned to her school duties, and was assigned to Public School 90, 147th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The school opened with 765 teaching positions unfilled because of lack of funds. There are about 400 vacancies in elementary schools, about 115 in special schools, and about 250 in high schools.

Experiments in pre-vocational instruction for young children to test their aptitude for work in the trades will be continued in five schools—84 and 95 Manhattan, 5 and 158 Brooklyn, and 85 Queens. There is also to be a reorganization of the kindergartens.

In Public School 166, Eighty-ninth St., near Columbus Avenue, two classes of forty-eight pupils each began yesterday an experiment in completing the present course for the sixth, seventh, and eighth school years in two years. In Public School 69, West Fifty-fourth Street, and Public School 83, Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, other classes began an experiment to ascertain whether it is possible to cover the last two years of the elementary course and the first year of the high school course in two years.

1,400 OUT AT ERASMUS HIGH.

Didn't Know Fire Commissioner Had Modified Closing Order.

More than 1,400 first-term pupils who reported yesterday at the Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn, were sent home because the Department of Education believed occupancy of the older buildings of the school groups was prohibited by the Fire Department. It didn't know that the Fire Commissioner had modified his order. So while the released pupils were whooping and romping in enjoyment of an unexpected holiday right at the beginning of the new term, officials of the Fire and Education Departments held a conference in Fire Commissioner Adamson's office at which the matter was straightened out. As a result the 1,400 will report at 1 o'clock today.

Agitation against the use of the century-old wooden buildings in the high school group was revived last July in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers. The attention of the Fire Department was called to the fact that, while the new buildings of the high school were excellent, the older frame buildings, some of them erected as long as 129 years ago, and all of them shut in from the street by the newer structures, made a fire trap. Commissioner Adamson ordered an investigation, and on Aug. 1 notified President Churchill that the old frame buildings should not be used for school purposes.

Mr. Churchill directed Principal Walter B. Gunnison not to admit pupils to the old buildings when the present session opened. Shortly afterward President Churchill applied to the Sinking Fund Commission for authority to demolish the condemned buildings. Alderman Curran, Chairman of the commission, and then Acting Mayor, wrote to Commissioner Adamson asking if the condemned buildings might not be used until Oct. 1 if no heat were turned on in them and if the ground floors of the buildings might not be used throughout the coming session if certain precautions against fire were taken.

Commissioner Adamson replied in the affirmative, specifying as precautions against fire that the new buildings be shielded from the old by wire glass and that proper fire exits be made. Several minor specifications were added. He did not notify the Board of Education, nor did the Sinking Fund Commission.

All these things were brought out in yesterday's conference, which was attended by Commission Adamson, Mr. Churchill, Dr. Gunnison, and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn.

RIDICULES TEACHERS' UNION.

No Sentiment for It Here, School Authorities Say.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, Associate City Superintendent of Schools, yesterday ridiculed the idea suggested by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that school teachers form unions in order to better their conditions.

"It was considered here about fifteen years ago," said Dr. Ettinger. "I was at that time President of the Teachers' Association. We had some trouble over the question of salaries, which caused such hardship that organization seemed the only possible way to obtain our rights. But the Davis bill, in 1901, I think it was, put the matter of fixing the minimum salary for teachers into the hands of the State, and since that time I consider that the teachers' lot has been a comparatively happy one. Nothing came of our plans to form a union then, and I do not believe anything will be done now toward organizing."

Magnus Gross, President of the Teachers' Association, declared that in spite of the sentiment of a few, the professional ideals of the majority of teachers would prevent the formation of a union.

"With all due respect to organized labor and the work it does," said Mr. Gross, "I believe I am stating the sentiments of a vast majority of the teachers when I say that they feel that their profession is so bound up in the progress of society that the idea of a strike or any such method of gaining their ends would be distasteful to them. I admit that a few favor the organization of the teachers into something like a union, but the views of the majority are against it, and I do not believe it will come about."

LONG BLOCK ON SUBWAY.

10,000 Passengers Grope in Darkness After a Short Circuit.

More than 10,000 persons were caught in subway trains between Ninety-sixth Street and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon in a tie-up caused by a short circuit at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, near the scene of the short circuit of Jan. 9, when hundreds of persons were overcome by smoke and one woman died as a result of her experience. The short circuit occurred during the hottest part of the day, shortly after 1 o'clock, and the tie-up lasted for nearly an hour.

The power was turned off as soon as the short circuit was reported, and remained off from 1:23 until 2:09, according to the official report. There were about twenty trains in the tied-up zone at the time, but fortunately many of them were near stations. The turning off of the power left the trains in darkness, except for the dim emergency lights at the ends of the cars, which are lighted by storage batteries.

The investigation did not fully determine the cause of the blowout, the officials said afterward. They would not express an opinion as to whether the construction of the new subway at Times Square was the cause of the tie-up, as in the case of the more serious affair of Jan. 9.

The Interborough officials found that four cables were put out of commission and that four others were so badly damaged as to make their use dangerous. The power was turned on the sixty-odd other cables, so as to give an opportunity to test and repair the eight damaged ones.

ISHAM LEFT $892,418.

Artist's Estate Will Go to His Sisters and Brothers.

Samuel Isham, the artist and author, who died from the bursting of an artery on the golf links of the Maidstone Country Club on June 12, 1914, left a net estate that has just been appraised at $892,418. The realty, that is nearly all in this borough, is worth $243,051. He had $1,004 in cash, and stocks, mortgages, loans, and personalty valued at $584,586.

The will of Mr. Isham divides the estate between his sister, Mrs. Julia Isham Taylor, who receives $481,795; two brothers, Charles and William, each of whom receives $195,311, and a cash legacy of $20,000 goes to a sister, Mrs. Flora Isham Collins.

The largest holdings of stock were 190 shares of Great Northern, $23,678; 280 shares of Norfolk & Western, $29,470; 480 shares of the Pullman Company, $75,795; 318 shares of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $30,591; 360 shares of the Laclede Gas Light Company, $19,680; 100 shares of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, $22,895; 175 shares of Consolidated Gas Company, $22,748; 170 shares of the Sharon Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $48,700; and 471 shares of 471 Park Avenue, Inc., $31,806.

Mr. Isham was 50 years old when he died. He had been a student at the Atelier Julian, and an exhibitor in the Paris salons. He was the author of "A History of American Painting."

DR. A. K. ALDINGER RESIGNS.

Assistant Director of Physical Training Quits Public Schools.

Dr. A. K. Aldinger, who for eight years has been assistant director of physical training in the public schools, has resigned to become first assistant in physical training and hygiene in the New York Training School. He will start upon his new duties today. In his new position Dr. Aldinger will have charge of the training of teachers for physical training work.

Before he became assistant director of physical training Dr. Aldinger was Chairman of the physical training department at Commerce High School for three years. Previous to that time he was connected with athletic work at the State Normal School in Bloomsburg, Pa., and also was connected with the West Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. He had charge of the physical training work at the Harvard Summer School for one year. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont and has been prominently connected with amateur and professional baseball, football and basketball teams in Pennsylvania. No successor has been chosen for Dr. Aldinger's place.

SAFE CRACKERS GET $1,600.

Rob Hat Store Opposite Borough Hall in Brooklyn.

When the Kaufman hat store at 857 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday morning it was found that burglars had broken into the place during the night and stolen $1,600 from the safe. The store is opposite the Borough Hall and on one of the busiest blocks in Brooklyn. Using false keys and a jimmy, the burglars effected an entrance to the store on the Adams Street side of the building.

The thieves moved the safe from a place near the front window to the rear of the shop, where they forced the door from its fastenings with a "can opener" contrivance. The burglars left behind five kid gloves, which, it is supposed, they wore while at work so that they might not leave any telltale finger prints.

Says He Is Hospital Fugitive.

A man who described himself as John J. Kelly, 25 years old, entered the Beach Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and told Lieutenant Lane he had escaped from a hospital in Washington, D. C. He said he was a soldier in the army when committed. Dr. Geisler of Hudson Street Hospital took him to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Watt Estate Homestead Block in Harlem at Foreclosure—Telephone Co. Buys in East 79th Street —Good Demand for Suburban Property —Business Leasing Activity.

The old Watt homestead block, one of the most famous parcels of property in the upper Harlem district, will be sold at foreclosure, it was announced yesterday, to satisfy a mortgage held by the New York Life Insurance Company aggregating $800,249 and interest and with back taxes of about $20,000. The action has been brought against Annie S. Watt, widow of the late Commodore Thomas L. Watt, and others. The sale will be held on Oct. 5 in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Henry Brady, under direction of Benno Lewinson.

The Watt block is the largest parcel of unimproved property in the apartment section of Harlem, being bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues, 139th and 140th Streets. Fully $1,000,000 is said to have been declined by the heirs during the big building period in upper Harlem about ten years ago. The old homestead, an attractive wooden structure suggestive of rural days, is still standing on an eminence in the block, with the old barn in the rear, surrounded by extensive gardens. Its assessed valuation for the present year is $636,000. About two or three years ago it was assessed for $767,000. Within the last year the estate has been asking $760,000 for the block.

Telephone Company Buys in East Seventy-ninth Street.

The New York Telephone Company has taken title to three old dwellings at 212, 214, and 216 East Seventy-ninth Street from Solomon Margareton, Hans Rabenstein, and William Paterson, respectively. They are between Second and Third Avenues, with a combined frontage of 60 feet by 102.2.

Buys Fifty-third Street Houses.

Title to the two four-story houses at 141 and 143 West Fifty-third Street, 37.6 by 100, has been taken by Rebe C. Wilmansky from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The consideration was $37,500, subject to a mortgage of $25,000.

Brooklyn.

The plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, has been purchased by Siegmund Goldberg for improvement from Sarah R. Newman. Ross & Meeks were the brokers in the sale.

Westchester.

A plot, 110 by 260, on the north side of Radford Street, between Livingston and Riverdale Avenues, South Yonkers, has been purchased by P. H. McGrath for improvement with apartment houses. Thomas S. Burke was the broker, and he has also sold the dwelling at 40 Morris Street to Grace E. Bittner.

Angell & Co., in conjunction with W. J. Reed have sold the Wilfred Huggins house on Crane Road, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Margaret E. Hall; also a plot, 50 by 100, at the corner of Lee Avenue and Ewart Street, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Hulda Schnabel.

The Covley Realty Company has sold at Mount Vernon a plot on Hudson Street, Darwood, to John MacNair for Joseph S. Wood, and for the latter to John R. Shillady a plot on the same street; also for Carrie H. Tracy a residence at 241 Cliff Avenue, Pelham Heights, to Louis Vale.

Alexander Bradley & Son have sold for John E. Dobbins of Brooklyn, his Larchmont Park property on Stuyvesant Avenue to F. C. Kelly, who will erect a residence.

Staten Island Buyer.

Hugh A. Bain sold through Cornelius G. Kolff to Mrs. Bertha Schmidt the residential property at 109 Central Avenue, New Brighton, on plot fronting 66 feet and running through 200 feet to Tompkins Avenue.

New Jersey.

John F. Crosby, ex-County Clerk of Hoboken, has purchased from the Manor Real Estate and Trust Company of Philadelphia, thirty-one acres in the Secaucus meadows, north of the Secaucus Road, between the right of way of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad and the short line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Nagle Packing Company has purchased from Mary C. McConville the Jersey City plot, 50 by 100, on the northwest corner of Grove and Twentieth Streets, and an adjoining plot on Grove Street, 108 by 103.

The Progressive Silk Finishing Company has purchased from the Jersey Factory Company the three-story factory on plot 25 by 100, on the southwest corner of Clinton and Seventh Streets, Hoboken.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented a store at 80 Cherry Street to the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Louis Schrag has leased the store and basement at 570 Seventh Avenue to Alvera Cervera Castro for a restaurant; the store at 344 Sixth Avenue to David Wiener, ladies' wear; and the store at 407 Sixth Avenue to Sobel & Shatz, hosiery.

Carstein & Linnekin were associated with Daniel Birdsall & Co. in leasing the store at 3 to 7 West Twenty-ninth Street to Schwaback & Raphael.

C. F. W. Johanning has leased for the estate of George Amend the store at 2,289 Eighth Avenue to John Mulligan; also for A. J. Hoffman, to Chas. Weiss, the store at 2,658 Eighth Avenue, and for E. G. Hantsche to Felix Erman the store at 2,216 Eighth Avenue.

Schwab Bros., who have been tenants of the Sailors' Snug Harbor for sixteen years, maintaining a café at 747 Broadway, have leased new quarters at 782 Broadway. The lease was made through Hell & Stern for F. DeR. Wissman.

Wells Fargo Lease in Queens.

William D. Bloodgood & Co. have leased a store in the building at the northeast corner of Jackson Avenue and Purvis Street, Long Island City, to Wells Fargo & Co. It is three blocks from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the five-story American basement dwelling at 235 West Seventy-second Street for A. J. Roux as agent to Antonio D. Domenico.

Porter & Co. have leased for Ira B. Couch of Tampa, Fla., to Charles Harrod, the four-story dwelling at 127 West 136th Street.

Leon S. Altmayer and John J. Kavanagh have leased the five-story dwelling at 14 East Ninety-second Street.

James Dowd has rented for M. G. Richards the dwelling at 123 West Forty-seventh Street; for the estate of Jacob Knight the dwelling at 74 West Forty-seventh Street, and for E. E. Rice the dwelling at 48 West Forty-ninth Street.

Favors Budget Reduction Plan.

In commenting upon the recent statement by Mayor Mitchel regarding the 1916 budget, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests says that the attitude of the city administration in deciding to eliminate all positions which can be done away with and reducing the salaries of overpaid positions constitutes a résumé of economies which taxpayers have earnestly endeavored to bring about. The Advisory Council is co-operating with the Budget Sub-Committee of the Board of Estimate in bringing to its attention many possible cuts and likewise presenting suggestions and recommendations of various real estate associations.

Realty Notes.

Anton L. Trunk, who for twelve years has been associated with George R. Read & Co., has formed a partnership with Edgar A. Manning, under the firm name of Manning & Trunk, with offices at 489 Fifth Avenue.

Joseph P. Day will offer for sale tomorrow at noon, on the premises, all the remaining plots and tracts of the Jamaica Estates at Jamaica. The sale is the result of a foreclosure action brought by the Matawok Land Company against the Jamaica Estates and others.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 356 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman et al., administratrices, against Louis Brenner et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,616.04; taxes, &c., $303.75; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 5 and 7 East, n s, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 60x92, ten-story loft and store building; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. M. Butler et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; A. D. Trunk, referee; due, $199,554.57; taxes, &c., $5,340.95.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 222, n w corner of 33d St, 26.8x100, five-story flat and stores; W. A. Openhym et al., trustees, against Medoc Realty & Construction Co.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $52,095.77; taxes, &c., $2,327.82.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.8x28.8x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $5,397.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

126th St, 7 West, n s, 126.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x99.11, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against William Hills et al.; A. H. Mosle, attorney; G. B. Townsend, referee; due, $9,993.87; taxes, &c., $186.82.

187th St., 681 West, n s, 161.8 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 16.8x94.11, two-story dwelling; L. Van Bosterck et al. executrices, against J. A. Honer et al.; R. J. Fox, attorney; J. F. Curnan, referee; due, $2,468.01; taxes, &c., $503.87.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Essex St, 85 to 89, s w corner Delancey St, 75x about 87.6, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Grand Delancey Co. had on June 17, 1915, or since; attorneys, Rosansky & G.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

156th St, 805 East, n s, 28.8 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x93.7x25.8x96.3, two-story dwelling; Barbara Kumpf against F. L. Biegen et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $6,607.17; taxes, &c., $288.12.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Delancey St, n e corner Norfolk St, for a three-story store and office building, 24.8x46.11; F. E. Lammis, 55 Nassau St, owner; Sass & Springstein, 132 Delancey St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

80th St, 75 East, to a four-story private dwelling; Northcote Realty Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 199.10, to s s of 177th St, 99; John C. Jones to Augland Realty Co., Inc., 257 Broadway, (mtg $304,500,) all liens, Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Gilt-Edge Realty Co. to Mollie Reichard, 14 East 111th St, (mtg $36,500,) Sept. 7; attorney, B. Reichard, 698 Broadway.....$1

GREENE ST, 163, w s, 130.4 ft n of Houston St, 25x100, (foreclosure Aug. 27;) James Dunne, referee, to Julia A. Grob, 35 West 91st St, Sept. 9; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$50,000

MOTT ST, 314 and 316, e s, 90 ft s of Bleecker St, 34x92; Mott St. 308 and 312, e s, 124 ft s of Bleecker St, 57.5x68.3x57.8x62; Bertha Frank et al, heirs, &c., of Jacob Paskurz to Fifty-first Street Real Estate Corporation, 2 Rector St; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$1

3D AV, 1,422, w s, 54.4 ft s of 51st St, 25x100; Charles Wolinsky to Lena Friedman, 2,067 Clinton Av, correction deed, Sept. 7; attorney, M. Wolinsky, 221 West 144th St.$1

7TH AV, 2,529 and 2,531, e s, 80 ft n of 140th St, 39.10x100; Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, to Nellie Reilly, 2,529 7th Av, (mtg $32,000,) b. and s. Sept. 1; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, 648 East, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.8; Edw. R. Finch, referee, to Baldwin Stanbach, at Pontico Hills, N. Y., July 16; attorney, Matthew W. Wood, 233 Broadway.....$10,000

12TH ST, 650 East, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.8, (foreclosure July 23;) Edw. R. Finch, referee, to Baldwin Stanbach, Pontico Hills, N. Y., July 16; attorney, Matthew W. Wood, 233 Broadway.....$10,000

167TH ST, 412 West, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Joseph Bogner to Lisette O., his wife, 443 West 47th St, (mtg $22,000,) Sept. 13; attorneys, William W. Frankel, 271 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, 214 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Hans Rabenstein to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, (mtg $11,000,) Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Rosa, or Rose, Goldberger to same, (mtg $11,000,) Sept. 8; attorney same.....$1

79TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Mary Candler to same, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 212 East, s s, 165 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Salomon Margareten to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 216 East, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Mary E. Montgomery, Stamford, Conn., to William Patterson, 691 East 5th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William Patterson to New York Telephone Co., (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, same.....$100

102D ST, 220 East, s s, 355 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Albert Miller to Amelia Krakaur, 127 East 92d St, Sept. 13; attorney, Hy. Herz, 41 Park Row.....$1

103RD ST, 160 East, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Schwartz to Sol Rottenberg, 55 9th Av, Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens, (mtg $12,000,) Sept. 8; attorney, B. Swarts, 192 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, 203 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Sadie L. Horowitz to John J. Sullivan, 936 Holmes St, (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

150TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Sol Rottenberg et al. to Mabel G. Maynard, 385 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J., 5-6 parts, (mtg $30,833.33 on this and other property,) July 23, rerecorded from Sept. 15; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 695, w s, 16.8x116; Harry Meyer to Fanny Schonfeld, 695 Cauldwell Av, (mtg $4,000,) June 1; attorneys, Reiss & R., 32 Nassau St.....$1

HIGHBRIDGE ST, s w s, being Lot 102, map of Claremont, 102x133; Ephraim Adler to E. A. Construction Co., Inc., 8 West 32d St, (mtg $8,250,) Sept. 10; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n s, 138.4 ft w of Old Croton Aqueduct, 148.3x irregular; Marshall Clarke to Gilmore Clarke, 81 West Kingsbridge Road, (mtg $15,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, Oscar Wagner, 92 William St.....$100

FRISBY AV, n s, 220.5 ft w of Rowland St, 25x122.6, Jacob Miller to Mary J. Archer, 824 East 174th St, Aug. 26; attorney, The Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jerome S. Hess, referee, to Alex. J. Fraser, Larchmont, N. Y., June 15; same attorney.....$1

WRIGHT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 233d St, 28.11x86; Thomas P. Hickie to Annie F. Olsen, 2,315 Randall Av, July 30; attorney, Robert B. Ailing, 149 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 199.10x100; Augland Realty Co., Inc., to Julia C. Jones, 76 Willow St, Brooklyn, installments, 5 p. c. Sept. 13; attorney Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

JAY ST, s s, 80.10 ft w of Washington St, 26.9x80.2; Richard S. Chisolm et al to Kathleen G. Turle, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, 3 years, Sept. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,500

17TH AV, 2,529-31, e s, 80 ft n of 140th St, 39.10x100; Nellie Reilly to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Sept. 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.$32,000

18TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Mary K. Sheppard to Brooklyn Trust Co., 54 Monroe Place, Sept. 8, 1915, 3 years; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.$2,000

50TH ST, 75 West, n s, 58 ft e of 6th Av, 17x100.5; Clarice Carleton to Sprague Carleton, and another, trustees for Buik G. Carleton, Jr., 150 West 87th St, Aug. 20, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Bradford Butler, 141 Broadway.....$22,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Bradford Butler, 2,666 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 20, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$2,000

61ST ST, 405 West, n s, 50 ft w of 9th Av, 20x50.5; George F. Lisinger to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

63TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Nellie Starman to Abr. Davis and another, 241 West 113th St, Sept. 13, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Zierer, 63 Park Row.....$1,000

Bronx.

FRISBY AV, n s, 220.5 ft w of Rowland St, 25x122.6, Jacob Miller to Mary J. Archer, and ano, 91 Fort Washington Av, Aug. 30, due as per bond; Attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$2,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 200.7 ft n of 163d St, 23x95.5, Willy Ehrenhaus to Herman Strangfeld, 151 East 63d St, June 22, due Sept. 22; Attorney, Edwin A. Polak, 38 Park Row.....$250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

11TH AV, 130, n e corner of 30th St, store and part of basement; Augustus Meyers to Adolf Fink, at Palisade, N. J., 5 3-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av, $3,000 and $3,600

118TH ST, 520 and 522 East, east store and basement; John Staudt, executor of Joseph Huber, to Louis Reda, 242 West 112th St, 3 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av, $480 and $540

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

14TH ST, 223 East; Eichenbaum Bros. against Albert E. Smith, owner; Jacoby Levy, Inc., and Levy & Warselkowsky, contractors.$892.57

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,888; Abraham Heyman against J. J. Van Remsselaer, owner and contractor.....$139.50

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Louis I. Bregman against Wattenberg, Cahan & Pittman, owners; Glassberg Mfg. Co., Inc., contractors.....$890

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 33.6x111.2; Harry Rothbart against Hampp Building Corporation, owners and contractors.....$808.45

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

25TH ST, 44 and 46 East; Miewell Co., Inc., against John M. Slattery Building & Construction Co. et al; June 4, 1915.....$220.57

141ST ST, 617 to 621 West; Stephen Mesko, against B. & V. Construction Co. et al; Feb. 10, 1915 (canceled).....$140

8D AV, 356; Leo Blawatsch against Julius Brunings et al; June 15, 1915.....$177.15

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

52D ST, 408 West; Joseph M. Striker, against John Ewald et al., (action to regain one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

52D ST, 329 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against William H. Chandler et al., (action to recover one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

52D ST, 513 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Morris Weiss et al., (action to recover one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

52D ST, 517 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Leonard Loudenbach, (action to recover one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

MADISON AV, n e cor of 82d St, 95x85; Doty & Orr Co. against Redesdale Corporation et al., (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

7TH AV, s e cor of 21st St, 46x85; Silberman-Schampain Co. against Morris Weinsteth et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Oliver & McNevin.

71ST, 432 and 434 East; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum against John J. Hearn Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. B. Pollak.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 250 ft n of 169th St, 26.4x131.8; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Gross & Neuman, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 89 ft n w of 219th St, 50x80; also Lot 671, Westerly half, Map of Village of Wakefield; William Skahan, as guardian, against Mary E. Lamb, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, H. V. Angevine.

VERIO AV, e s, 174.2 ft s of Clifford St, 50x100; Charlotte E. Ebeling against Robert H. Haslam et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Samelis.

FULTON AV, w s, 132.7 ft s of Claremont Parkway, 50x166.8; Maria Gecker et al. against Realty Options Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wacht, Jr.

BECK ST, 686; Mark A. Schwartz against New York Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

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★O'CONNOR A

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Warm weather continued during Monday throughout the South, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, the middle Plains States, and south portion of the region of the Great Lakes. Cool weather prevails along the north border and in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

Showers have fallen in the last twenty-four hours in the North from New England to the Rocky Mountains, and there have been scattered snows in Montana and Northwestern Wyoming.

Indications are that the warm weather will continue in the East and South until after the eastward passage of the storm that was central Monday night over Eastern Colorado.

Generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday in the east half of the country except that showers are probable along the north border.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, continued warm.

Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, Wednesday fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Northern New England—Showers and warmer Tuesday, Wednesday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	57	69	4 P. M.	65	76
6 A. M.	56	69	6 P. M.	61	75
9 A. M.	63	73	9 P. M.	60	74
12 M.	65	80	11 P. M.	59	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 3:45 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
5:25—7-9 Carmine St.; Joseph Farrome.	Slight
8:30—101 W. 135 St.; Geo. Bernheimer.	Slight
10:50—1,781 Madison Av.; Israel Blankenstein & Co.	Slight
P. M.	
12:55—16 New Chambers St.; G. Doris.	$25
1:15—1 E. 118 St.; not given.	None
4:05—244 W. 10 St.; T. O'Day.	Slight
6:06—325 E. 115 St.; Angela Juliano.	Slight
6:10—1,371 Clay Av.; H. Morgaland.	Slight
6:13—734 8 Av.; Louis Reese.	Slight
6:55—120 Lewis St.; A. Feingold.	Slight
7:20—Hudson and Spring Sts.; City Railways Co.	Slight
8:40—855 9 Av.; Artic Grocery Co.	Slight
9:45—Ludlow St., near Clason Point Road; William Hamburg.	$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—First Lt. F. M. Wall, M. R. C., from Douglas, Ariz., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

First Lt. G. P. Stallman, M. R. C., from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty.

Major L. A. Fuller, Med. Corps, from Brownsville, Texas, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and by letter to commanding officer, Central Dept.

Orders Aug. 21 relating to Lt. Col. L. M. Koehler, cav., revoked, and Lt. Col. Koehler is relieved from attachment to 7th Cav. and attached to 8th Cav.

Capt. R. L. Carswell, Med. Corps, to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty in command of Ambulance Co. No. 5.

First Lt. H. Cushing, M. R. C., to active duty, reporting to Surgeon General for duty until Sept. 17, thence return home and stand relieved.

Major G. B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, detailed member of Examining Board at the Army Building, New York City, vice Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, during the examination of Capt. H. C. Flake, Corps of Engineers, only.

Capt. S. R. Gleaves, cav., relieved present duties, effective at such time as will enable him to report on Nov. 1 to Chief Division of Militia Affairs.

Following changes in stations and duties of officers of Quartermaster Corps ordered: Commanding officer, Madison Barracks, N. Y., will designate and detail an eligible officer as Quartermaster of that post, relieving Capt. Woodson Hocker, and will promptly report to the Adjutant General the name of the officer detailed; Capt. Hocker upon being relieved, to El Paso, Texas, as assistant to officer in charge of general supply depot, relieving Capt. W. E. Hunt; Capt. Hunt, being relieved, to St. Louis, Mo., as assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Lt. Col. S. S. Jordan, C. A. C., retired.

Capt. R. P. Rifenbericik, Jr., retired from duty at Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

2d Lt. A. J. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf., detailed as Military Aid to the Governor of Porto Rico, effective Sept. 27.

Maj. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, assigned 3d Bat. of Engineers, relieved from duty in the Philippine Dept., effective in time to enable him to take first available transport for Honolulu, then to Canal Zone, Panama, for assignment.

1st Lt. R. E. D. Hoyle, 6th F. A., to Letterman General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

The name of Major T. Q. Donaldson, 14th Cav., placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Major C. A. Hedkin, Cav., removed, and Major Hedkin is relieved from duty in Division of Military Affairs, this city.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Col. W. J. Nicholson, Cav.; Lt. Col. G. W. Burr, Ord. Dept.; Lt. Col. C. T. Menoher, 3d F. A.; Major C. D. Rhodes, Cav., and Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., is appointed to meet at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 1, to examine and report on relative merits of certain military saddles for cavalry service.

Major Rhodes will continue on duty as commandant of the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., and will make not to exceed one visit per month to Rock Island.

1st Lt. G. D. Ramsay, M. R. C., to active duty, reporting to commanding officer, Fort Adams, R. I., pending arrival of another Med. Officer, when Lt. Ramsay will return home and stand relieved.

Capt. G. P. Reed, Med. Corps, from port of embarkation, Galveston, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Leaves: Capt. W. J. Kendrick, 9th Cav., 4 months; 1st Lt. G. Marshall, C. A. C., extended 1 month; 1st Lt. P. S. Gage, C. A. C., 21 days; Capt. R. W. Collins, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Lts. L. M. Stevens, the Ohio, to command the Macdonough; A. Claude, the North Dakota, to Norfolk Yard; S. H. Lawton, the St. Louis, to the San Diego. Junior Grade Lt. E. G. Allen, the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., to the Montana, Oct. 15.

P. A. Surgeon F. G. Abeken, the Supply to the Colorado.

A. Surgeon R. M. L. Hamon, Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Supply; A. Surgeons of M. R. C. G. B. Shields, G. E. Tyler, F. A. Gibbs, J. Harper, R. H. Miller, G. C. Wilson, R. J. Trout, W. A. Vogelsang, H. C. Weber, G. W. Taylor, W. J. Rogers, V. H. Carson, E. M. Gendreau, F. M. Harrison, and J. P. Owen, to Naval Medical School and Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Chap. W. G. Cassard, Naval Academy, Annapolis, to the Wyoming.

Chap. E. S. Burke, Atlantic reserve fleet, to the Connecticut.

Prof. Math. H. E. Smith, Naval Academy, Annapolis, to Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Gun. H. A. Pinkerton, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Columbia.

Chief Mach. P. B. Cozine, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Montana, at Tompkinsville; Nashville, at Cape Haytien; Henley and Drayton, at Rosebank, N. Y.; McCall, at Whitestone Landing, N. Y.; Tripp, Paterson, Birmingham, and Ontario, at Newport; Dixie, at Gardiner's Bay; Baltimore, Sonoma, and Patapsco, at Lynnhaven Roads; Virginia, Flusser, Utah, Mich., South Carolina, and New York, at Hampton Roads; Nicholson, at Philadelphia Yard; Chester, at Larnaca, Island of Cyprus; Montana and McDougal at New York Yard; Saturn, at St. George, Pribilofs; Osceola, at Port au Prince; Baltimore and Dubuque, at Southern Drill Grounds.

Sailed: Culgoa, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Jupiter, Vera Cruz for Key West; Columbia, Philadelphia for Newport; Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, and Jouett, Hampton Roads for Gardiner's Bay; Jenkins, New York Yard for Gardiner's Bay; Rhode Island, Boston for Hampton Roads; Eagle, Fort au Prince for Gonaive Island; San Diego, San Francisco for San Diego; Dolphin, Washington for Hampton Roads; Benham, Balch, and O'Brien, Hampton Roads for Gardiner's Bay; Minnesota, Delaware Bay to sea, and the Albany, Vancouver to Bremerton.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for overseer, New York City Reformatory, is announced. It is as follows:

Robert Rosenbluth, 87.60; Louis E. Lawes, 86.80; Sidney W. Brewster, 83.80; Daniel J. White, 81.20; John H. Higgins, Jr., 74; Alfred E. Rejall, 72; Harry T. Friedman, 70.40.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 13 and 14 an examination for scientific assistant, Department of Agriculture. It is limited to the basis subjects mentioned in the second paragraph of Section 238 of the manual, and the optional (or scientific) subjects of animal husbandry, marketing and distribution, nutrition and calorimetry, and seed testing.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 15, 22, and 29; general motions on Sept. 15, 23, and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Eline<Caswell. Same<Larrabee. Re Durant. S. Jaconowitz, Inc<N Y R E Sec Co. Re Rooser. Guthorn<West 30th St Const Co. British-Am Tob Co<U S Fid & Guar Co. Baron de Hirsch Fund <Cooper. Burwell<Levy. Kottler<J. G. McGarory Co. Bertuch<same. Nicoll<same. Levanson Wrecking Co<O'Brien. Sabatino<Man Bridge Three-Cent Line. Bklyn Bus Bank< Newstate Co. Cohen<Silver Creek Upholstery Co. Veronica Realty Corp <Hinchliff. Heipershausan<Marx. Re Radus. Davis<Davis. Modhe<Ramsey. Kain<Weeks. Henry<Tully. Gallagher<Ancient Order of Hibernians. Pacheblano<Guichard. Freedman<Martin. Steinmler<Aldorf. Buttenweiser<Jaworower Realty Co. Fisher<Baerickl. Hamon<Abraham. Glass<Glass. Re Seguin. Re Hoffman. Re Danton. Re Weise. Re McGuire. Re Trnka.

Re Knudsen. Mills<Withers. Lasky<Coverdale. Re Knapp. Leopold<Lenox Baths. Re CNY, (E 217th St.) Re Republic General Cont Co. Bryant<Bryant. McCarthy<Allen. Koss<Yagoda. Ventress<Zuelch. Bain<Lum Sum. Relin<Relin. Regan<Winkler, (2.) Baucus<Weatherall. Geller<Jaffe. Baucus<Weatherall. Gallagher<Anc Order of Mibernians. M M Hart, Inc< Pfizer. Ballow<Ballow. Martinkovics<Lehigh Coal & Nav Co. McCue<Davison. Coyne<Coyne. N Y Life Ins Co< Fort Amsterdam Rty Co. Jones<Jones. Re N Y Mortgage Co. Re Industrial Sav & Loan Co. Lerburger<Watson. Pinkham<Liederman Realty Co. Silber<Silber. Simon<Bitteman. Farber Const Co< Essie Const Co. North<North. Re Kremer. Israel<Luke A. Burke Co.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Estate of: Lena Rosenfeld, (in Room 504.) Wills for probate: Philip London, Richard V Henden, Charles F Kremer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lambert<Kline. Kutz<H M Weill Co. O'Connor<Lowerre. Hotel Sherman Co< Buckner. Jos Beck & Sons< Finkbeiner. Elias<Rabinowitz. Kaufman<Heywang. Oppenheimer, Collins Co<Ranger. Stewart Dist Co< Smith. Mosesco<Krugman. Gabrielila<Mandel. Winigrad<Levy. Same<Solomon. Meyer<Newman. Midrun<Klein. Weiss<Kalnitzky. McGavern<Sudbury. Bender<Elmsford Const & Supply Co. Belvedere Bldg Co< Mark T. O'Reilly Co. Same<O'Reilly. Raichelson<Hyams (2) Kalmey<Gassett. Presser<Delancey Amus Co.

Prentice<Kaufman Bros. Samuel<Richards. Eisler<Stern. Wagner<Crane. Panagakas<Plagianakos. Rubel<Honig. Reichbart<Minro. Feldstein<Diehl Mfg. Klein<Stern Bros, Inc. Levey<Henderson. Morris<United Cigar Stores Co. Engelberg<Etra. Scorzello<Morrison. Flamanbaum<Schnel. Schlommer<Nagle. James<Adessa. Hilliard Hotel Co< Robinson. Jones<NY Rway. Silverberg<Susaman. Bienstock<Forman. Galcott<Cushman. Michaels<Kalter. Packard Motor Car Co <Blair. Mottus<Feldstein. Krowitz<same.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Security Bank<Gotthoffer. Novita<Walansky. White<N Y Rys. Makstein<Kapolsky. Clark<Mundheim. Ferdon<N Y Rys. Pflughelber<Univ Motor Truck Co. Moog<Richard Young Co. Dunn<Downtown Bldg Co. Gottlieb<Union Rv. Cornelisse<Surprise. Levy<N Y Rys. Schaffer<N Y Rys. Ludwig<Krischer.

Bloch<Bird. Universal Taximeter Co<3d Av Ry. Foster<Davenport Dev Co. (2.) Frankel<Rosen. Vigozzi<Starti. Silberman<Schatz. United Fireproofing Co<Ger-Am Stoneware Co. Goulko<Wallach. Applegate<Fink Amus Co. Lotz<Jasper. Rubins<N Y Rys. (2.) Cannistraci<N Y Rys. Saladina<same.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Harris Silver Baker Co<Wynanoke Rty Co. Cries<Int R T. Goodman<N Y Rys. Reber<Langfelder. Weiss<N Y Rys. Constantin<Cons Gas Co. Mannix<NY Rys. Goldman<Stokes. (2.) Goldstein<Int R T. Kramer<Salsman. N Y C & H R R Co< Murray. Miller<N Y Rys. Sacks<Margulitz. Neiman<Stern. West<Hast.

Cal Wine Assoc< Bernlow. Kaner<N Y Rys. Schiavone<NY Rys. Chamberlain Metal W Strip Co<Marie Ante Hotel Co. Same<Cambridge Const Co. Levine<Schwartz. Shapiro<Fleischer. (2.) Schwartz<Zanderer. Nieke<N Y Rys Co. Wirt<Int R T. Mulligan<N Y Rys. Fein<Rodin. Rosenzweig<Tenenb. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Spitz Bauman-Mo-Whirter Chem Co. Brady<Certigue Min & Dredg Co. Sundheimer<Wichfeld. Breen<Cavanaugh.

Prager<Taps Pharmacal Co. Bender<Breiner. Reid<Moriggia. Halpert<Friedman. Lindau<A R Gross Co Mariners' Harbor Nat Bk<Parker's Sheet Metal Works. Tottenville Natl Bk< same. Hydraulic Oil Storage Co<O'Beirne. Lawrence<Krotel. Butler Bros<Kaiser. Twyeffort<Pier. Blauner<Weinberg. Kash<Alexander. Frinkelstein<Theatrical Costume Co. Baur, Jr<Sweig. Hamaker<Jablow. Coane<Klyberg. Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.. Case on.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Wolf<Reilly—Thomas O'Callahan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Eugene W. Mente<Annette Benjamin—Hon. Martin L. Stover.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 11 A. M. Motion calendar.

Camp<Grossman. Harlem Sav Bank< Munn. Munch<Fuchs. Dollar Sav Bank<Rotnan. Bent<Liberty Investing Co. Ferris<Wood. Nelson<Zibelli. Duncan<Stevenson. Simon<De Vog. Bradley<Martha. Ouding<Long Beach Estate. Barbard<Sutherland. (2.) Boehm<Boehm. Cliveri<Oliveri. Doushkess<Doushkess. Ligouri<Ligouri. Bezet<Bezet. Greenberg<Shaiken. Moran<Cent Union G Co. Campetello<Bockelburst & Potter Co.

Necke<Inter Handkerchief Mfg Co. Parsowitz<Block. Sommer<Amer. Alexander<Virden. Kaminsky<E H Ry. Hausman<N Y Cons Ry. Re Fox. Morrison<Palmieri. Harris<McGregor. (2.) Stern & Son<Wiesereih. Zambertti<Martin Corporation. Re Fitcher. Samuels<Purdy. Model Bldg. & Loan Assoc'n<Malloy. Re Rose. Am Brass Corp'n< Blanchard. Bronx Sec & Brokerage Co<Kelly. Kuhn<Kuhn. Eberhardt<Heitschuson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Merblum<Blum. Re Phillips. Kresner<Colton Realty Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Re Sackman St. Erdei<Erdei. Christie<Downey. Chadsey<Chadsey. Cusick<Cusick. Tischler<Walker. Wanke<same. Mun Liens Co<Rafter. Robertson<Smith. Martinhoff<Martinhoff. Wechsler<Salomon. Salomon<Nitti. Stone<Stone. Silberberg<Wember. Re 26th Ward Poultry Co (Sapir, Assignee) Rowe<8d Av Ry Co (2) Schaffner<Hartman. Moore<Moore. Re Doris (Haskell). Renard<Foster. Bagdon<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. Stuft<B & O RR Co. People<Himelfeld. Walsh<McNulty. Moore<Moore. Delaney<Clark. Re Home Washing Machine Co. Gregg<Grefe. Ungemach<Seifert. Ly<Obermeyer & Liebmann.

Stevenson<Fliegenhauer Co. Mathews<Mathews. Bagdon<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. Cullen<Gen Vehicle Co Decker<McCarthy. Burton<Menzinger (2) Re Stewart (Berwick) Yonimas<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. Murray<Silverman. Kowenhoven<Kowenhoven. Polesitz<Kovacs. Mustachio<Stein & Co Solomon<Maryanoff. Wahlbeck<Wahlbeck. Amerman<De Simone. Frericks<Love. Maxwell<Hoge. Stewart<Stewart. Strollo<Strollo. Garrison<Organy. Lewis<Leese. Re W 11th & W 12th Sts (Bay Parkway Realty Co). Moroney<Manuell. Aident Corpn<Doyle. Schackne<Boyle (2). Greenpt Purple Heroes Lodge, &c.<Patterson

Foreclosure calendar at 2 P. M.: Clark<1,175 De Kalb Av. Co., Inc.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Fischer<Margules. Inq Holmes<Holmes. Aulenbach<Place. Pearl<Pearl. Inq Walsh<McNulty.

Devereaux<Devereaux. Burn<Rosenfeld. Goldberg<Weinberg. Lubbe<Lubbe.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call.

Price<Price. Saxauer & Lemke< Burke. Kneeland<Williams. Sasowsky<Snedeker Const Co. Tate<Tate. Israelkowitz<Israelkowitz. Krakower<Goldberg. Haag<Haag. Wellman<Wellman. Roth<Roth. Gillman<Waldman. Begod<Begod. Realty Associates< Londrigan. Hughes<Travers (2). Lane<Lane. Gloss<Gloss. Wirtha<Bigall. Platkin<Cornman. Feinstein<Feinstein. Richards<Island Cities R E Co. Eagle Oil Supply Co< Herman. Cherrington<So Bklyn Ry Co. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2284.

Porter<Porter. Miller<Miller. Rosenthal<Salatorofsky. Westerfield<Francke. Kyte<Duyckinck. Spitzer<Kunitz. Springsteen<Springsteen. Heller<Heller. Ellau<Ellau. Smith<Smith. Wissner<Fairchild Sons. Hevenor<Hevenor. Snyder<Lamb. Borough Bank<Duckworth. Hanlon<Swift & Co. Assante<Assante. Kirschner<Kirschner. Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum. Vaccaro<Becker. Walls<Spalding. Borough Bank< Thompson. Ross<Logan. Weisinger<Tuhna.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Thos H Lewthwaite, Margaret M Reardon, Mary Amado. Theodore G Jarvis, Charles J Lawless, Helen F McHugh. Accounting of: Marie Kuntz, Otto Wiemann, William Lowery, David A Griggs, Frank Little.

Patrick McGovern, Foster H Benjamin, Charles G Street. Estates of: Joseph Miller, Preston Infants, Charles Scofield. Transfer tax of: Lena Vogel, Jacob H Luppens, John H Thieling, Leonhard Ludwig.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.

Geismar<Solar. Morris<Morris. Decker<Lindiner. Slater<Scully. Xavier<Naughton. Noonan<Balch.

Bell<NY C & H RR. Gleichert<Smith. East Chester Sav Bk< Dow. Bousall<Shiverick. Roberts<Roberts.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Florence B Delano, Eliza Klein, Wilhelmina G Buffington, Mary Hinz Klock, Sarah Seeber, Lucy Maud Henly, Mary E Hudson, Margaret S Purdy, Ella Ryan, Louis C Young. Administration: Jackson Hill, James Oates, John Kirby, Hemnilia Nelson.

Compulsory acctg.: Charles J Hite. Executor's acctg.: Anna L Davenport, Wilhelmina Uchtmann, Max Anns, Catherine Hooley, William C Boyd. Re estate: Theodore A Lord, Louie Tillman Carson. Admin'trator's acctg: John Kirby, Michele Aulicelno, H. Nelson. Trust accounting: Oliver Harriman.

County Court.

PLATT, J.

Roehrs<Bates (2.) Venuti<Conte. Keefe<Liptok & Ins. Goldberg<Naidich & Weinstein.

Moran<Griffen. Proctor<Nichols. Carlucci<Society. Watson Wagon Co< Naughton.

The following causes must either be marked ready or marked over the term:

Proctor Mt Vernon Realty Co<Nichols. Wagner<Garland. Barrett<Coward. Hyatt<Barnes. Salvucci<Baer (2.) Francis<Witt. Levine<West Elec RR Waterbury<Strang. Margotta<Peller. West Elec Supply Co< Champlin. St John<Pierce. Besant<Pisk. Arlington Coms Co< Hooke. Powers<Sinclair.

Bronxville Garage Co <Messiter. Travis<Cbs Press, &c, of Ossining. Blair<NY & Stamford Ry. Kenlon<Hipple. Knapp<Wagner. Bambara<Calhoun. Same<West St Ry. Same<Calhoun. Stephens<Yonkers El Lgt & Power. Fallace<Goldman. Keeler's Vans<Swanston.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Forecast.

N. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues., and Wed.; moderate s e winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers in the extreme s; moderate e and s e winds.

Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate e winds.

East Texas.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; somewhat lower temperature in n Wed.; fresh s winds.

Okla.—Fair Tues., cooler by night; Wed. fair and much cooler.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh s winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues.; Wed. thunder showers with somewhat lower temperature; fresh s winds.

Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed., fresh e winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair; continued warm Tues. and probably Wed.

Wis.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., probably with showers and thunderstorms.

Iowa—Unsettled, with thunder showers, Wed., and in n. and w. Tues.

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; continued cool.

Neb.—Showers and thunderstorms Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler in s. by Tues. night.

Kan.—Unsettled, probably with thunder showers Wed. and in n. and w. Tues.; cooler Tues. night or Wed.

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The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
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A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
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Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,000 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

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THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
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CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS
AND
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RENTALS $2,400.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern Improvements.
CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway
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SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
162 WEST 72D ST.

302-306 W. 79th St.
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5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, Private Entrance, $780.
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

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166 West 72d Street
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the Winter months at $225.00 per month.
ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom with shower and needle bath. This apartment is handsomely furnished and will be leased at $150.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
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One 5-room apartment, 4th floor; will rent for 6 months; piano, silver, and linen; high-class house; $100 monthly; possession Oct. 1; also 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment, 9th floor, $75; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

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THE TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE
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At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath, $1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

146-8 East 49th Street
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

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The Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.
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Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities and Churches.
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Lowest rental for
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Superb Apartments
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Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with ti

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One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
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A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
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10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
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All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

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Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
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First floor for doctor.

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Overlooking Central Park West.
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8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
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Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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All New Fixtures.
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12 Story, 3 Elevators.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
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All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
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Modern Apartments.
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2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
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One Block from Subway.
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Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
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Excellent Value.
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All night elevator service.
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10 Story, 3 Elevators.
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Including Refrigeration.
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Perfect Service.
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Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

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Very attractive apartments.
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Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
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Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
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On Cathedral Parkway.
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Exceptional Opportunity.
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Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

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New High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*
4, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

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7-8 rooms in modern elevator building; rents $50 to $80. Apply premises, or
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6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE SUNRIDGE
538-540 West 124th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600 to $660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
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THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

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NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

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568-570 West 183rd St.,
1½ blocks from subway station, modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $48 to $63. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.

When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times. No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.

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Rental $2,100 to $7,000

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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.

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7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
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Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

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310-312 West 99th St.

Adjoining Riverside Drive.

Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.

A High Class 8 Story Apartment.

8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths

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Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.

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Rentals $420 to $540.

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HEILNER & WOLF, 30 East 42d Street.

3-4-5 & 6

Rooms & Bath

$24 to $44

Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.

141st and 7th Ave.

RENTING OFFICE 127 West 141st St.

See the Exceptional Values we offer in these ELEVATOR HOUSES

THE GARFIELD, 200 Claremont Av. at 127th Street } 5-6 Large, Light Rooms

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"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."

The Melville

Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.

The Winthrop

Attractive Apartments,

5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900

All Night Elevator Service.

Without Doubt

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Corner of Riverside Drive

Will Give You More for Your Money Than Any Other House in N. Y.

3-5-6-7 Rooms

$50-$75-$90-$105 and up

Fireproof, 12 Story. Ample Closets.

Large Rooms. Beautiful View.

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Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.

Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes. Subway.

Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.

5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

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Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave., N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada, 50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu, 101st St. and West End Avenue, Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house, thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street, Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
One apartment suitable for doctor.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
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St. Charles, 101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Montague, 208 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 5 and 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $600 to $720.

St. Evona, N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
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Rents $540 to $1,100.

The Rolyat, Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire, 542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
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The Roxbury, 540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin, N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux, S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor, 548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court, S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent
$540 to $660 year.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface and bus lines. Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
410 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

GRAYLOCK COURT

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5 Rooms, $40.
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Inquire on premises, or 555 West 151st St.
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206 East 17th Street,
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3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $840.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

44 EAST 49TH ST.

FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

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ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.

Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 3 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.

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Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Large, Light $45 to $55 Per Month.

Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.

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FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.

Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

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72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
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Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
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Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.

Exclusive APARTMENTS OF 9 and 10 ROOMS,

Foyer & 3 Baths.

APPLY TO

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MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS	10 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENT $1,650	$1,500 to $2,100	Special $2,300

981 PARK AVENUE,

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Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.

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Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

7 & 8 Rooms

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Northwest Corner Park Ave.

5 Rooms and Bath, $35.

7 OUTSIDE ROOMS and Bath, $75.

Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.

Superintendent on Premises, or

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All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

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The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

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119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

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NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing

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NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 & 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

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1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

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Telephone, 6410—Bryant. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

4 Rooms

3 & 4 Rooms

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

2 & 3 Rooms

The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.

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The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.

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Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
Unfurnished.	Furnished.
$55-$80.	$65-$95.
Living Rooms,	18x19
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Unfurnished.	Furnished.
$85 to $90.	$105 to $110.

New Fireproof Building. Recently completed.

Living Rooms,	19x20
Chambers,	13x16
Rental,	$840 to $1,250.

Unfurnished.	Furnished.
$42.50-$67.50.	$52.50-$82.50

Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms. Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $32.50 to $42.50. Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

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691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

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56 E. 87th St.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment

One 7 Room and Bath Apartment, Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.

Perfect Service Day & Night

Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900

Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

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EXCEPTIONAL OPORTUNITY

High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. Moderate rents. Superintendent on premises. Full commission paid to brokers.

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Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)

Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; day and night elevator and telephone service; maid and meal service; rentals $50 to $80; several studios; north light.

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Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

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5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments 1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE., BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.

Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

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LIVE IN BROOKLYN

in a better apartment, a better section, at a lower rental. See 71 Brooklyn Av., corner Pacific St., two blocks from Nostrand Av. subway station; 6 and 7 large, light rooms; latest improvements; $52.50-$70. Superintendent on premises.

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Royal Arms,

186 Prospect Place, near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn; containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Bath, $30 to $60. Courteous Attendants in Uniforms.

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1,950 Washington Av.

To let—4-5-6 room apartments and store; all improvements. Elevator and telephone service all night. Reasonable rents.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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$25 monthly buys up-to-date cottage, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; furnace heat, &c.; on two city lots; near trolley and station; only 25 minutes out; get tickets to visit. C., Store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

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See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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Being in need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots at a sacrifice at $115 each; two blocks from trolley and R. R. station; act quick. C., Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

FORCED TO SELL

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Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

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HOUSE, 14 WEST 98TH, suitable boarding; 15 rooms, 7 baths; rent $2,200. Raphael, 43 West 125th St.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

Country house, Scarsdale, with 2 acres land, garden, stable, and improvements. Inquire C. Frank, Greenville Hotel, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., Cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

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Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price, $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, Box 185 Times Downtown.

Will dispose of my 5-room waterfront bungalow, all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; will sacrifice to quick purchaser for cash or small payment down; balance like rent; also 4 waterfront lots cheap. Call or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c.; 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,423 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

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BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

BARGAIN.—Artistic home, $6,000; easy terms; plot 50x190 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 400 ft. elev., near ex. station Lackawanna R. R., golf, country club; 35 min. to city, 20 min. to lake; 8 rooms; library hall, fireplace, bath, large veranda, electricity; every convenience; select neighborhood. E. C., 41 Park Row, N. Y. Room 802.

For Sale or to Let, Fanwood, N. J.—Practically new modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 200x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries, and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent, $50 per month; sale, $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity, Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 78x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

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Real homes in a healthy residential park; hour from New York; the place to build yours. Write for facts to "Knollwood," Caldwell, N. J.

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Farm wanted within 100 miles of New York City; good general purpose farm of about fifty acres; buildings and equipment must be in good condition; price must be low; will pay $1,000.00 cash and balance in mortgage; in replying state location and give complete particulars of any property offered. Address M 5 Times.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Wanted by family of four, (two children,) small house in Oranges; all modern improvements essential. L 273 Times Downtown.

Wanted 7-room house, commuting distance; near station; reasonable. M 13 Times.

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To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

To Let.—Half of furnished office, rent $12.50, and sharing other expenses; reasonable. 14 Maiden Lane; Room 54.

For Rent.—Suite of seven offices to May 1, 1916, at very reasonable rental. Room 329, 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Forty-second Street Building, corner Madison; Room, 705, part private office.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED OUT OF TOWN.

Do you want a manufacturer in your town? If so, we are looking for a very light, clean, high ceiling factory, with or without boiler, about 14,000 to 18,000 square feet, one story and cellar, with three or four acres of ground, either in New Jersey or Long Island, about 14 to 25 miles from New York City; plenty of water, electric light, gas, &c.; good railroad shipping facilities, &c. What have you to offer? Will buy or rent; must be cheap.

BROMUND WAX CO., 356 West Broadway, N. Y. C.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms with bath, kitchenette; suitable for bachelors.

West Side

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms 100 Cathedral Parkway, SPECIALLY 110th St. and Col. Ave. ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342, 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS. At Broadway, 72d to 73d St., Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Exceptionally attractive apartment five rooms, two baths; western and southern exposure; view of Hudson from every room; furnished in exquisite taste; seen by appointment. Phone 941 Riverside. 895 West End Av., corner 104th St., Apt. 63.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

87th, 220 West.—Eight rooms and 2 baths in the Belnord, handsomely furnished; light, refrigeration, and vacuum cleaning free; $2,400. Harbeck. Schuyler 10400.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Riverside Drive, 103d St.—Elegantly furnished five rooms, overlooking the drive, reliable party, $145, or will retain room and rent for $100. 8000 Riverside.

2,465 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway.—Seven-room elevator apartment; all improvements; reasonable. Apply Supt. or telephone John—2429.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, 120, (north corner.)—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Furnished four room, piano; elevator; light, cool, quiet; one door from Riverside. Inquire 630 West 135th, Apt. 23. Rent, $45.

Beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master bedrooms, overlooking Riverside; $300 monthly; year, less. Columbus 3974.

Censored list, handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS, furnished; all sizes; select neighborhoods. R. de Florez, 1,884 B'way. Columbus 4580.

WILL SHARE 6 rooms; southern exposure; overlooking Drive. Phone Morningside 4102. Apt. 204.

148th, 562 West.—Attractive six rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75. Apartment 64.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 358.

74th, 161 West.—Two large rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished; service for gentlemen.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms, reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Choice list, personally inspected, furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

119 WEST 80TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; furnished, unfurnished.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Five rooms, beautifully furnished; West End Av.; new building; $150. Columbus 3974.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 76th St.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

Sublet 10-room apt., fully furnished. The Langham, 73d St. and Central Park West.

Cozy private home (suitable couple) 6 months, longer. Telephone 8080 Cathedral. Smith.

78th, 205 West.—Very attractive light three rooms, housekeeping suite, $50; permanent.

118th, 807 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County. In the matter of the application of TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC., for leave to change its name to "LOUIS COHN'S TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC."

Notice is hereby given that the Times Building Theatre Ticket Office, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Louis Cohn's Times Building Theatre Ticket Office, Inc.," and for such further and other relief as to the Court may seem just and proper in the premises.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1915.

TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC., by LOUIS COHN, President.

ISIDOR COHN, Attorney for Petitioner, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A—A.—103 East 81st.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 unusually large rooms; every modern improvement; elevator service; other apartments in the immediate neighborhood, $75 and up. Agents, on premises. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

Bachelor apartment; top floor, private house, in East Fifties; two rooms and kitchenette; fireplace for wood fire; $60 month. Z 308 Times Annex.

Two room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Ave.; 600 Plaza.

Attractive skylight studio apartment, elevator service, $950. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342.—Apartments 5 and 6 unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room 21x24, bedroom 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
NOS. 502-8 WEST 113TH STREET,
BROADWAY & AMSTERDAM AVS.,
Modern high-class elevator apts.,
4-5-6 rooms & bath, $480 upward.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

Convent Av., 96-100.—Choice modern apartments of two-three, and four rooms and bath; one doctor's or dentist's apartment of five rooms and bath, with two entrances. Superintendent on premises.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—Nine rooms; completely redecorated throughout; three master's bedrooms, unobstructed light; $2,100 per annum. Horace S. Ely & Co., 489 5th Av.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; 2-room apartment. Call 12 West 12th or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; opposite City College; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

11TH ST., 128 WEST.
MOST DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Elevator apartments, 6-7 well-planned outside rooms, $65, $80; manager on premises.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

81st St., 204-206 West.—7 rooms, all improvements, 1st and 2d floors. Apply on premises.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

176th, 611 West.—7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements? $50.

5-room apartment, unfurnished; sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st. 200 West 58th St., 2d floor, apartment E; $125 per month.

82d, 105 West.—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82d St., 105 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $60.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $36.

36th St., 40 West.—Studio, $50; living rooms, kitchenette, bath, $45 monthly.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

162 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

94th, 118 West.—7 rooms, all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

304 West 150th, (corner Pinehurst Av.)—High-class 4-6 room apartments; elevator.

150th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

150th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
36 West 35th St.

Bronx.

176th St., S. W. Corner Marmion Av., 1,841.—Highest elevation in Bronx; convenient to cars, subway station, parks, schools, churches, theatres; rooms are airy, light, and extraordinarily large, with every newest improvement; four all front rooms, $28; five rooms, $35; inducements for leases; references. Owner on premises.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 893 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted for the Winter, furnished apartment, seven rooms, with bath; on or near Riverside Drive, 72d to 96th St. L 110 Times.

Housekeeping apartment of 4 or 5 rooms (furnished) wanted below 85th St., on east side, or Washington Square district; rent $70-$80. A. W., Box 400 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished apartment seven rooms, west side, 72d to 120th St.; must be reasonable; under $100; state rent and full particulars; reference. K 864 Times Downtown.

Five or six rooms, furnished, outside, if possible, $50, nine months; good care guaranteed; best references given. Apply S 26 Times.

Have clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments wanted, furnished; clients waiting. Particulars. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 178 West 72d.

Nurse desires to share apartment for Winter with one or two nurses, business woman; downtown preferred. L 174 Times.

Unfurnished.

Small apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, west side, between 80th and 100th Sts. Box 5, 1,515 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 218, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

218T, 145 East, (Grainercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 108.—Boarders wanted; large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, large rooms; steam; home cooking; healthy location.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well-appointed private house; home cooking; references, Chelsea 8465.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rts.; ideal location; all outside rms.; bkit.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking. W. T. READE, Prop.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to E. R. station and trolley.

Connecticut.

Good, homelike accommodations; French cuisine; beautiful rides. Rosemary, Fairfield, Conn.; hour out.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; large, small rooms; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table and service unexcelled, table guests.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive third-story room; also small room; board; references.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Private house; superior Southern family cooking; will receive limited number table boarders. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 258 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; homelike; parlor dining; excellent table; conveniences.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 West, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional immaculate accommodations; baths; exquisite furnishings; superior table; electricity.

77TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; references.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; superior table; reasonable.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, en suite, single; gentleman, business woman.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; subway, "L"; references.

79th, 307 West.—6 and 8 room apartments, $1,000 to $1,800. Superintendent on premises.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive, nicely decorated rooms; inducements to business couples; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath, medium, small rooms; running water.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms ready for occupancy Sept. 18; Jewish.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; parlor dining room; private baths, electricity, telephone.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor, sunny front room; private bath; exclusive home; table service, appointments, unusual excellence

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private bath; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hellman.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Desirable large and medium-size rooms; excellent table; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park, "L," phone.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarons.

102D, 816 WEST.—Large room; home cooking; in private family owning beautiful home near Riverside. Phone 6427 Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

118TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family has large room, with board; adjoining bath; two gentlemen or couple.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BUSINESS GIRL desires to secure board and room in refined private family; no other boarders; reply with full particulars. L 178 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires congenial home with lady dwelling alone, below 96th St., Manhattan; will pay $15 weekly for good accommodations. Address F. C., 1,364 Broadway.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, 60-80th, West; private family; Oct. 1. L 176 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 125 EAST.—Private family rents exceptionally neat room, to gentlemen; breakfast optional; centrally located; references. Lybeck.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, electricity; $6.50; telephone.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, $6 to $10; bath; telephone.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Two large rooms with private baths; parlor floor; suitable bachelors.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

52D, (591 Lexington Av.)—Parlor and bedroom, comfortably furnished modern conveniences; twin beds; suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV, 285, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 302, (NEAR 42D.)
Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

8TH AV., 228, (Apt. 12.)—Attractive, light room, bath adjoining; electricity; gentleman. Can be seen after 6:30 P. M.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

28TH, 4 WEST.—Newly furnished; fireplace; large closets; separate entrance; private family; $4; references; apply mornings. Beals.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove rooms; running water; bath; $7-$8.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; reference.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Newly furnished; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

118 WEST 69TH ST. WEST HALL.

Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive room, bath adjoining; breakfast; gentleman. Apt. 6N.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Medium rooms, one flight; single, double, suite, separately; large lavatories, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; especially comfortable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

72D, 138 WEST.—Very desirable location; tastefully furnished rooms, with and without private baths; very reasonable prices.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, medium, double rooms; twin beds; dressing rooms; southern exposure.

73D, 178 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; moderate; references.

78D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also single; breakfast optional.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private family; kitchenette; telephone; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, electricity, also large single, adjoining bath.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable two, with large dressing room; running water; exclusive neighborhood; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

107TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet, private house; telephone; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone; subway, "L."

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; bath floor; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adoining private baths; references.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Sunny room; interior decorations; artistically furnished apartment, $25 monthly; $20 unfurnished; ladies only. Apt. 5B.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 8917.)
Attractive room in high-class apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor for physician; other rooms; Winter arrangements; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, suite, separate; running water; shower; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; suitable for two; Koenig.

88D, 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath, telephone, homelike; gentleman.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Handsome room, second floor; business woman; $21 monthly. Fuller.

86th St., 40 West.—Hallroom, bath; phone; private house; $15 monthly.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, en suite with baths, or single, $5, $7, $10; convenient "L."

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, furnished, large room; private bath; select, private house.

93D, 123 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; board optional; conveniences.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room; running water; private family; gentlemen only; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large room; suite; baths; private residence; references.

93D, 251 WEST.—Beautiful large, connecting rooms; southern exposure; also single rooms. Crane.

95TH 330 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; near subway; gentlemen only. Apartment 6.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath connecting; board optional.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 316 WEST.—One door from Riverside; single, en suite; gentleman; reference.

97TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; American family.

97TH, 280 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water; board; elevator. Apt. 6A.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $2.50 to $5. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; phone.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; two attractive rooms; adjoining bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; also single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment. Phillip.

109TH, 307 WEST.—Three comfortable rooms; private home; entirely new; gentlemen. 3 B.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

118TH, 502 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; private family; near Columbia. Apt. 6 E.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH 611 WEST.—Large outside room; running water; private family; breakfast optional; single gentleman. Apartment 22.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LABORATORY; REASONABLE.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive, near Columbia; suite two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; $4-$7.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive, near Columbia; suite two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; $4-$7.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 587 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Business woman, college graduate, will rent rooms, single, double, tastefully furnished; conveniences; subway; reasonable.

121ST, 430 WEST.—Outside double room; overlooking Columbia; elevator; electricity; shower. Apt. 5B.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large; small; suite; conveniences. Wells.

123D, 360 WEST.—Pleasant double, single rooms; good, convenient neighborhood; moderate rates.

138TH, 618 WEST.—Cozy single rooms; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references.

142D, 600 WEST. (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; shower, lavatory, elevator, moderate.

144TH, 459 WEST.—Spacious front exposure room, private house; has dressing room, hot and cold water; unusually desirable for one or two. Phone 8457 Audubon.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water, bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

148, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor (29) will rent large, airy room, all improvements. Mayer.

150TH, 544 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, Southern exposure; also small room; reference.

162D, 556 WEST.—Single room in private house; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for business man or woman; permanent; reasonable. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 3.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Elegant room, bath adjoining; private home; breakfasts, gentleman. Potter.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Near 124th and Riverside Drive.)—Light, airy, outside room; electric light; modern bath; telephone; newly furnished. Tel. Morningside 5400. Apt. 61.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor, adjoining bedroom; elevator. Apt. 2B.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Single room; private family; gentleman; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful, outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, (Corner 135th.)—Sunny room; elevator, shower; private family; 65.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handcomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

LARGE, light, comfortable, furnished 10x14 room, tile baths, $5; refined gentleman only. Apt. 2, Robert Fulton Court, 156th St. and Broadway; 157th St. Subway. Phone 4210 Audubon.

Rooms for ladies or couple, $8 to $10 each. Morningside, 4,102, Apt. 20d.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708 (103d.); housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

WEST END AV, 569, (86th Subway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Studio suite or separate; private dwelling; refined surroundings; subway.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

BUICK, LATE MODEL RUNABOUT. Electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

Big sacrifice, $300; Krit light 5-passenger touring; purchased 1914; completely and luxuriously equipped, including electrical equipment; painted rich royal purple and green; any demonstration and trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

White Steamer.—Exceptional sacrifice; cost $3,500 new; excellent condition; $325, with extras. Viehmann, 735 Albert St., Astoria, L. I.

Oldsmobile Special, 1912 six-cylinder seven-passenger touring car; elegant condition; big bargain at $560. Lowa, 197 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Packard, (6-48,) touring; Holbrook body; Victoria top; run 4,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrificing. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th

I can offer you a 14-months-old, 5-ton, steel body, tail-dump truck, with a hydraulic hoist, at a very low figure. Z 278 Times Annex.

Packard (1916) limousine, 88 h. p.
Rolls-Roger (1915) five passenger touring.
Cadillac (1914) touring; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 5247 Bryant.

Five-passenger touring car; latest equipment; classy runabout; fully equipped; electric light; Maxwell raceabout; private. 427 E. 57.

Practically new Packard, $2,50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Electric brougham, almost new; perfect; great bargain. Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 30 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Beautiful Flat landaulet, by hour, day; special rate for month or season. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

18, Packard to hire monthly; limousine body; owner drives. Tel. Green, Schuyler 4860, 211 West 82d St.

O'Connor Rental Company; Packard cars for hire. 285 West 50th. Tel. 2177.

Large five-passenger touring car Coney Mardi Gras; evenings. Phone 429 Madison.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 56th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Packard landaulet body, 8-88 model preferred; will consider 2-38. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and A. M. C. A. Data to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEDROOM and sitting room required by gentleman; permanent private family; separate entrance; well furnished; no other roomers; reasonable rent; locality, 72d-96th Sts. and Broadway. State rent and particulars, Z 328 Times Annex.

With private family, vicinity Washington square; single gentleman; references if desired; state price when answering. K 871 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE STUDENT desires nicely furnished room with respectable American family. M 1 Times.

ROOM in private family desired by Japanese gentleman; no other roomer; state terms. Nippon Club, 161 West 93d St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; thoroughly experienced; efficient correspondent; high school graduate; moderate salary. S. K., 85 Lavonia Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge stenography; five years; construction, expert; Christian; $15; aged 24; references. K 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Long experienced, corporation; manufacturing, sole manager, desires responsible position. K 839 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; salary, $10. K 855 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly understands credits, collections, &c.; also capable correspondent. L 132 Times.

CASHIER.—Young lady wishes position as cashier, telephone operator or clerical work; best reference. Helen Fallon, 1,462 So. Boulevard.

COLORED woman, half time, general housework. 245 West 131st St., care of Bronson.

COMPANION.—Refined lady; hosp. experience; good sewer; references. S 21 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits, blouses; stylish; remodeling; $2.50 daily. Write Hensley, 548 Riverside Drive.

FRENCH LAUNDRESS takes work home; expert shirts, collars, lace curtains, lingerie. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.; telephone 3090 Circle.

GOVERNESS and teacher desires position as mothers' helper; suburbs preferred; live at home. Address M 3 Times.

HOUSEMAID OR LADIES' MAID.—Position desired by experienced Mulatto woman in private home; exceptional references. A 801 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable; widower's family; highest references. Z 321 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—First class bachelor apt.; German; light housework. Stella, M 17 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE.—Desires position in doctor's office; can furnish reference. M 7 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, North German; kindergarten; some French; devoted to children; Christian family only. L. A., 235 East 60th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, children over 3; moderate terms; willing. Competent, K 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Cultured, reliable, above ordinary; good command English language; highly educated; handle intricate dictation grammatically; excellent figures; legible penman; secretarial training; age 25; prepossessing; $15; trial appreciated; agencies ignored. K 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Patent law, export-import experience; accustomed technical dictation; reliable, conscientious; seeks situation, any capacity, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $17. K 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastern school; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 39 West 122d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, neat; good conversationalist; four years high school; three years' experience; seeks permanent position respectable concern; resides with parents; $10. K 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, bookkeeper; five years' experience; a girl with brains, executive ability; age 25; conscientious, painstaking; $12; reference. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Takes rapid dictation, neat, accurate typist; willing worker. Catherine Hart, 1818 Bryant. 220 West 42d St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; speedy, accurate; at present as head stenographer; desires position at $16; seven years' experience; excellent references. K 860 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER

EDISON THE WINNER OF NAVY CONTRACT

Closes Deal to Supply 365 Gun-Firing Batteries Under Severe Conditions.

GUARANTEED FOR 8 YEARS

Reported Criticism of Inventor and His Work Denied—Edison Men's Convention.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., has just closed a contract to supply 365 gun-firing batteries to the United States Government for use on battleships, according to announcement made last night by M. R. Hutchison, Chief Engineer of the Edison laboratories in West Orange, N. J. The batteries are similar to the nickel-steel-potash type recently sold by Mr. Edison to the Government for submarines. He got the new contract after he had proved himself the only bidder willing to submit to the severe terms imposed by the Government.

"The battery that fires a big gun on a battleship is one of the most important parts of a battleship's equipment," Mr. Hutchison said. "The call for bids specified that the manufacturer agree to pay the Government double the purchase price of the battery if it failed or deteriorated in eight years. Mr. Edison was the only manufacturer who would bid under these terms."

This announcement was made after it had been reported to Mr. Hutchison that two delegates to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Edison Illuminating Companies at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., had attacked Mr. Edison by attempting to discredit the Edison storage batteries. Alexander Dow, manager of the Detroit Edison Company, and Frank H. Gale of Schenectady, N. Y., who is associated with the General Electric Company, were the men who were reported to have made the attack, but Mr. Dow, speaking for both himself and Mr. Gale, characterized the report of the attack as "a lie out of the whole cloth." He insisted that neither he nor Mr. Gale had uttered a word in criticism of Mr. Edison and that both had only friendly feeling and great admiration for the inventor.

The convention in Spring Lake Beach will be opened this morning with about 500 delegates in attendance. The day will be devoted to technical papers and discussions. The chief speakers tomorrow will be Samuel Insull, President of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, and Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Electric Company of Newark.

The delegates informally discussed yesterday the personnel of the Naval Advisory Board of Inventions, of which Mr. Edison is the head, and in general approved it, though some commented on the omission of several prominent inventors.

SCOUR WOODS FOR LAWYER.

Boy Scouts Join Hunt for Sandford, Who Took Razor with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Aided by half a hundred citizens, Boy Scouts, and the Boys' Police Department of East Orange, Chief of Police William H. O'Neill today is scouring the northern part of the city for some trace of Elijah M. Sandford, 60 years old, a wealthy realty owner and former counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Kansas Railroad. It is believed worry over financial troubles made him melancholy. On Friday, when he was leaving his home, he told his wife she might never see him again. He took a razor with him.

There is a large wooded district near Mr. Sandford's home, and this is being searched as well as the bank of a stream near by. Mr. Sandford is 5 feet 11 inches tall, has gray hair, and is slightly bald. He weighs about 160 pounds. When he left home he wore a dark suit and black shoes.

$100,000 THOUGHT LOST.

Foster & Lounsbery's Securities Merely Went to a Bank by Mistake.

The brokerage firm of Foster & Lounsbery, 24 Broad Street, had an anxious fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon while the members of the firm and all their clerks sought feverishly for $100,000 worth of securities which had disappeared.

A minute search disclosed at last that the securities were undoubtedly out of the office, and the firm members were adjusting their minds to the contemplation of a $100,000 loss when some one thought to search through several bundles of stock that had been deposited as collateral in different banks yesterday. Messengers were started off on the run and presently the welcome news came flying into the office that the lost had been found.

Mr. Foster, who lives at 332 West Seventy-second Street, went out last evening, presumably to celebrate his good fortune. His father, over the telephone, told of his son's experience in the afternoon.

"He was certainly on the anxious seat," said the father, "but when he came home this evening he told us the good news. We had all been worried, for we learned of the trouble as soon as my son missed the stock."

WHITTLE DECLINES TO RUN.

Park Commissioner Leaves Congress Fight to Democrats.

Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, who was designated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third District, last night filed his declination with the Board of Elections. The news came as a surprise to many of his following in the Bronx. His friends said campaign contributions hadn't come in fast enough. With Whittle out, the fight will be clean-cut between the Murphy Democrats and the Home Rule Democrats of the Bronx.

Mr. Whittle said at his home, 2232 University Avenue, last night:

"I have become so interested in the work of the Park Department that I decided not to give it up. Several improvements which I have instituted are not yet completed, and I do not believe that I would be doing my duty if I stepped out of the department at this time. After giving the matter full consideration, I have decided to stay where I can be most useful and where I am content to be of service."

Mr. Whittle added that he had no idea who would be put up as the Republican candidate in his place.

SPAIN WANTS OUR COAL.

Turns Here for Her Supply as Result of British Embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The British embargo on coal is giving the coal operators of Spain and other countries concern as to the source of future supply. In a report received at the Department of Commerce, Consul Dawson, at Valencia, Spain, says that while the coal deposits in Northern Spain will, this year, be called on for larger shipments, the low value of the product is such that an outside supply must be had. Railroads and manufactories rely on the imported coal, and of late there have been large importations of American gas coal for railroad use with good results.

The quantity required for heating purposes among the people is comparatively limited, as the climate is not severe, and much charcoal is used. Gas heating is, however, becoming more general and therefore outside coal is necessary. Before the war England had this trade entirely to herself, but now American coal is being imported in considerable quantities. Whatever gains American coal may make in the Spanish market will, in all probability, be only temporary, as England takes nearly all the output of many industries in Spain.

JERSEY TOWNS FEAR BIG STRIKES TODAY

Three Plants in Elizabeth and Silk Mills in Summit in Labor Difficulties.

600 MEN IN ALL WALK OUT

Socialist Agitators Blamed for the Trouble Which May Spread to Other Industries.

Strikes and rumors of strikes caused uneasiness in industrial circles in nearby New Jersey towns yesterday, the chief centres of labor trouble being Elizabeth and Summit. Employes quit work at three plants in Elizabeth, walked out and the report was circulated that a general strike that would tie up the chief industries of the town, was impending. The disturbance was attributed to Socialist agitation. Today's developments are expected to determine the extent to which the strike may spread.

The number of men on strike in Elizabeth is about 250, of whom fifty are from the A. & F. Brown Iron Works, 100 from Moore Brothers machine shop, and 100 from the Elizabeth Tanning Works. The managers of all these plants said they would open today, but the strikers expressed confidence that none of the shops would open.

The strike in Summit is of the employes of the Summit Silk Company, and the plant is not expected to open this morning. About 250 weavers refused to go to work in the morning, and at night 100 more assigned to an evening shift remained away. These 350 men constitute a majority of the employes.

The strikers complain that they have been set to work on a "run of silk" that allows them only 6½ cents a yard, whereas other runs have allowed them 7 cents. This reduction, according to the strikers, has resulted in a cut of from $1 to $3 in the weekly wage. The strikers further complained of a fining system by which any one might lose from $1 to $10 a week, and asserted that a premium plan recently put into operation was "pernicious."

Registration in New Jersey.

Today is the first registration day in New Jersey. Those who voted at the November election will not have to register for the primaries, but they must register for the next general election. In communities having les than 5,000 population the registration today will be done by a house-to-house canvass, the canvassers having until Friday to complete their work. The registration books will be open from 1 to 9 P. M.

MARINES LOSE TO NEW YORK

State Team Takes McAlpin Rifle Trophy with score of 1,107.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 13.—The New York State team won the McAlpin Team Match today with a total score of 1,107, which was twelve points better than the total score of the United State Marine Corps team, which won second honors. The New Jersey State team was third with a score of 1,055, and the District of Columbia team fourth with a score of 1,025.

In the Rogers Match the first four places went to marksmen representing the Marine Corps. This was a twenty-shot match at 600 yards. Corporal R. N. Henshaw, with a score of 98, was first, Sergeant Joseph Jackson, with 97, second, and Sergeant Harry Austin, with 96, third. Sergeant G. S. Kase of the Marines also made 96, but took fourth place owing to the fact that Sergeant Austin had more consecutive bull's eyes to his credit.

The Keller all-around match, shot with pistol, revolver, 200 yards with 22 calibre rifle, 200 yards with 30 calibre rifle, 600 yards with 30-calibre rifle, and fifty clay birds with a shot gun, was won by Paul A. Raymond of Greenwich, Conn., who was the winner last year. J. W. Session, New York Athletic Club, had 84 points to Raymond's 97, Lieut. Col. William A. Tewes, New Jersey, 76; Lieutenant C. O. H. Kayser, New Jersey, 67.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

JETWOOD
A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
THE NEW E&W
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Wall Street Styles
featuring
"The Secretary"

ONE of my new Soft Hats that sticks out from the commonplace through its *smart simplicity*. No matter how you dent or tilt it, it's *becoming*.

I show it in 4 rich, Fall shades to match any color suit or overcoat.

Join the well-dressed crowds around my windows. Then—come in and let me put "The Secretary" on your head. It's my own *exclusive style*, plus *three-dollar quality* for $2

Truly Warner
New York and Everywhere
Fall Catalogue Ready—
Mail Order Charges Prepaid

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

Harvest Party
Gardens in the Air
Atop the HOTEL MAJESTIC
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14
A la Carte 6:30 to Closing
Dancing under direction of Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes
Special Entertainment, Souvenirs
In case of inclement weather, the Harvest Party will be held in the Grand Ballroom.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on artistocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

RECTORS
CHOICE FOOD
"There's Only One Rector's"
PERFECT COOKING
People of refinement and discrimination who dine at Rector's find that the beautiful surroundings, good company, excellent food and unsurpassed entertainment appeal to their good taste.
Stunning, Startling, Sensational
LUBOVSKA
Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
Is making her American Debut at Rector's
EXPERT SERVICE
Every evening in the main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200. All-star Cabaret every evening in the Main Dining Room.
Grand Ballroom opens at 8:00 P. M.
PRICES REASONABLE
BROADWAY, 48TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE
Where Cooling Breezes Blow From Fifty Windows Opening on Three Wide Streets.

Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
647 Eighth Avenue
Third Av., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Stetson Hats
$3.50 to $8
WE feature Stetson Hats because we can conscientiously put them forth as the finest made—we know from our own hat-making experience that there *are* no better.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 7 TIMES. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre DANSE DE FOLLIES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL MONDAY, SEPT. 20—Seats Thurs., 9 A. M. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY IN A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix. MOLOCH
YOUNG AMERICA IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY."—Eve. Sun. GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat., 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. "Exciting, Surprising, Amusing. A Positive Thrill."—Eve. Post. Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'w & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
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